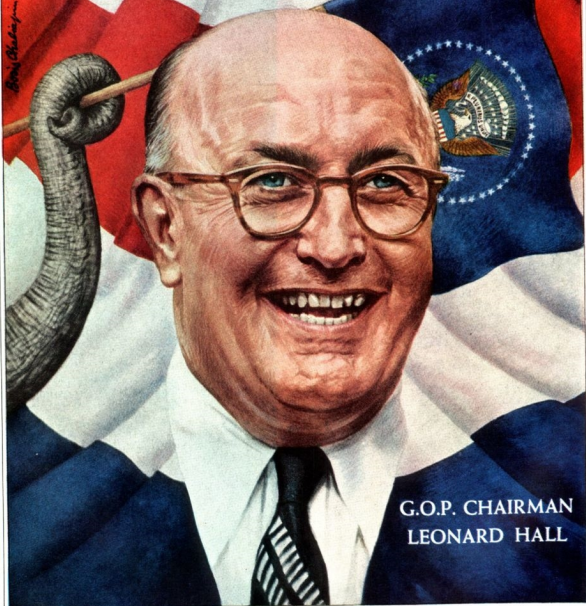


TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Ben Chillingworth



G.O.P. CHAIRMAN
LEONARD HALL

\$6.00 A YEAR

(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

VOL. LXVII NO. 11



We're dealing in futures

We recently placed the largest order for freight cars in S. P. history—10,700 cars, to cost over \$90,000,000, bringing our total since World War II to \$359,000,000 for 57,304 cars.

This record-breaking order, we think, is proof of our purpose to provide Southern Pacific freight service that meets and anticipates the growing transportation needs of the area we serve.

Southern Pacific

D. J. RUSSELL, President, San Francisco



There's a bit of Wausau around Chicago's "Loop"



"E. J. Brach and Sons, world's largest candy manufacturers, had always thought of workmen's compensation insurance as a fixed expense—subject to little variation. Particularly so, because close cooperation between the Brach Company and its employees had resulted in an outstanding safety program. Safety engineers from Employers Mutuals proved, however, that even under such ideal conditions accidents could be reduced considerably—and in a relatively short time. As a result, insurance costs for this company have been cut and over-all profits increased. 'Employers Mutuals' performance for us and with us has been superb," say Frank V. and Edwin J. Brach, Executive Officers, pictured above."

The machine nobody would touch: "Recently, a Chicago firm had a severe injury at an embossing press. From that moment workers hesitated to use it, fearing injury. A production bottleneck developed. But the company got in touch with Employers Mutuals' Frank Hausman (right), a safety engineer specializing in press accident prevention. Mr. Hausman was able to design—on the spot—a guard which prevented further accidents and increased production."

Employers Mutuals writes all lines of fire and casualty insurance. We are one of the largest in workmen's compensation. For further information see your nearest representative or call us in Wisconsin on our special line, at Wausau 2-1112.

Wausau Story

It began in Wausau, Wisconsin, 45 years ago... when a group of lumbermen joined together to pay claims of injured sawmill workers. The company they started—Employers Mutuals—now does business 'the Wausau Way' in 48 states.



as told by WILLIAM F. MOONEY
Reporter,
Chicago Daily News

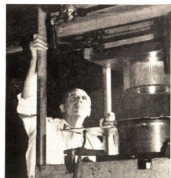
"Employers Mutuals, the folks who've been running that interesting series about

Wausau wanted to demonstrate the way they handle workmen's compensation insurance.

"But instead of telling the story themselves, Employers Mutuals felt the fairest way would be an impartial report. So as a 'curious reporter' I set out to see examples of the 'Wausau personality' at work here in Chicago. Some of the unusual things I found are reported in the pictures and captions on this page."



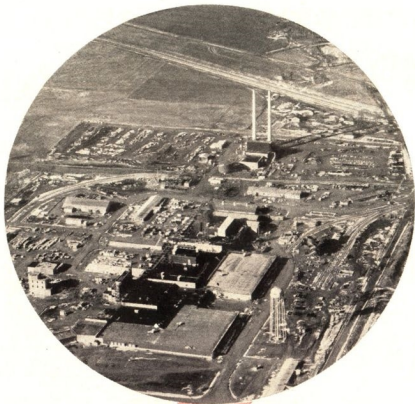
"Recently, Henry Julian (right), a machinist, lost his hand in a plant accident. Despite excellent medical care, he sat home worrying about how he could work again. Clare Schwartz (center), an Employers Mutuals' nurse, lifted his spirits. After many friendly talks, she encouraged him to try to use a new hand—even took him to the rehabilitation center to get him started. Later Miss Schwartz arranged for Mr. Julian to have a chance at his old job. He's back now and doing fine. Employers Mutuals, incidentally, was the first and still is one of the few companies in the field with a permanent nursing staff."



Employers Mutuals of Wausau



Good people to do
business with



Nursery for 10,000 future sales stars



Creative packaging for better sales enters a new era as Olin Film Division's giant new plant nears completion.

In the aerial photograph above you see the Olin Film Division's new plant now being rushed to completion in Olin, Indiana. Soon, over 600 technicians and production men will be gathered here to create more high quality Olin Cellophane. Scheduled for initial production this Fall, this new plant in full operation will equal the output of our plant in Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.

Whether you are concerned with

a packaging decision
can change the course
of a business

cost reduction, new markets, greater per unit sales, or any of a dozen other sales or production problems, investigate the advantages of new and improved packaging in Olin Cello-

phane and Olin Polyethylene now. Our research, technical service and visual merchandising staff welcomes the opportunity to help you plan today the better packaging that will change the course of your business. Olin Film Division, 655 Madison Ave., New York.

Olin
FILM DIVISION
Cellophane
Polyethylene

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Medical evidence shows why

BUFFERIN®

acts twice as fast as aspirin

... DOESN'T UPSET YOUR STOMACH
AS ASPIRIN OFTEN DOES!

Headache?

Don't wait for relief!

Millions of people have discovered that Bufferin acts twice as fast as aspirin to relieve pain. Laboratory tests comparing Bufferin with aspirin show that Bufferin's pain relieving agent gets into the blood stream twice as fast as aspirin. 10 years of continuous research in hospitals and clinics has proved Bufferin's effectiveness and speed.

Faster pain relief...

no upset stomach!

Any pain reliever must go through the stomach and into the blood stream to be able to work. Bufferin combines aspirin with two special antacid ingredients, which speed the pain reliever into the blood stream twice as fast as aspirin. They also protect you from upset stomach. Take Bufferin next time pain strikes.



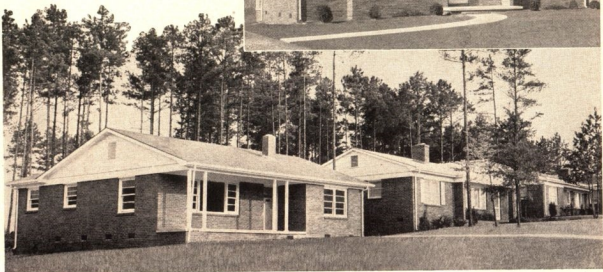
ANOTHER FINE PRODUCT OF BRISTOL-MYERS

IF YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN OF ARTHRITIS OR RHEUMATISM, ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN ABOUT BUFFERIN

THERE'S A NEW TREND IN BATHROOMS!

EASTWAY PARK

One of Seven Suburban Developments by:
ERVIN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Charlotte, N.C.
 One of the largest builders of custom homes
 Plumbing Wholesaler: Parnell-Martin Co., Charlotte, N.C.



Seven Charlotte Subdivisions offer The World's Finest Bathroom Fixtures!

The people of Charlotte are proud of their city, its growth, and its promise of a bright future. Eastway Park exemplifies their spirit. Here are custom designed homes, built for comfort and family living. And in each of seven beautiful subdivisions by Ervin Construction Company you'll find the world's finest bathroom fixtures!

There are good reasons why so many prominent builders are turning to U/R fixtures. Ervin's secretary, Mr. L. W. Purser, says, "U/R fixtures have wonderful public acceptance. People like

the styling, the colors, the fine color-match!" Yes, and the color is there to stay! U/R's patented "Hi-Fired" process means surfaces are harder than steel; resist cracking, chipping. And Universal-Rundle's white is the whitest of all, by actual test.

Architects and builders are invited to write for the new Universal-Rundle Catalog showing the complete line. Home-owners, send 10c in coin for the new U/R full color book, "Planning and Decorating your Dream Bathroom." It's filled with helpful ideas

and illustrates 18 bathrooms in color. Universal-Rundle Corp., 393 River Road, New Castle, Pennsylvania.

NEW-STYLED FIXTURES
 for home, institutional,
 commercial and industrial use.



Chateau Lavatory



Come Water Closet

THE WORLD'S FINEST BATHROOM FIXTURES BY

Universal



Rundle

Plants in Camden, New Jersey; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; New Castle, Pa.; Redlands, California; Hondo, Texas



There's a warm welcome ahead when you *telephone ahead*

When you're going somewhere to visit out-of-town friends, make your plans before you leave—by telephone.

That way you can settle all the details of your trip—how you're coming, when you'll arrive, and how long you'll be able to stay.

It's the friendly, courteous thing to do. And you'll find it will help you enjoy your visit that much more.

Telephoning out of town is quick and easy to do. It's personal. And the cost is low wherever you call. Why not try it today?

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Call by Number. It's Twice as Fast.



LONG DISTANCE RATES ARE LOW

Here are some examples:

Cleveland to Pittsburgh	45¢
Birmingham to St. Louis	85¢
Chicago to Buffalo	95¢
Milwaukee to New York	\$1.20
San Francisco to Washington, D.C.	\$2.00

These are the Station-to-Station rates for the first three minutes, after 6 o'clock every night and all day Sunday. They do not include the 10% federal excise tax.

He Insists On Reliability



They Fly The New Air France Super G Constellations

Clock-work precision of departures and arrivals (a record 96% are on time) on the most advanced planes of all. Million-mile pilots man daily non-stop Tourist and First Class flights—New York to Paris and Mexico. Regular service from Boston, Chicago, Montreal. Luxury beyond compare, a famed cuisine. You pay no more!

THE AIR FRANCE STORY

includes the first International commercial flight flown on February 8, 1919.



OVER 4,000 PERSONS A DAY TRAVEL
TO 236 CITIES IN 73 COUNTRIES BY

AIR FRANCE

THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRLINE
WITH 155,000 UNPUBLISHED ROUTE MILES

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, OR AIR FRANCE:
New York, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland,
Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia,
Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Washington, D. C.,
Mexico City, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver,
Havana, Puerto Rico, Fort de France,
Point à Pitre, Panama, Caracas, Bogota.

LETTERS

Enigmatic Actor

SIR:

CONGRATULATIONS ON TIME'S FEB. 27 ASTUTE AND KEENLY OBSERVANT ARTICLE ON BILL HOLDEN. BUT HE IS STILL AN ENIGMA, ISN'T HE?

DEBORAH KERR

HOLLYWOOD

The Trouble with Harry

SIR:

The Feb. 13 picture of "Mr. Democrat" was most appropriate. It used to be Pendergast peering over Truman's shoulder; now it's Tammany Hall's Boss De Sapio. All are of the same ilk and ilk. When Truman complains, "We have lost heavily among the millions of uncommitted people in Asia," he seems to have forgotten under whose administration it was that the Chinese Communists were called "merely agrarian reformers." There are thousands of American casualties of Korea who weren't nearly so happy on "Harry's Night Out."

CARROLL WILLIS

Wichita, Kans.

SIR:

Judging from snatches of his memoirs and recent remarks, Mr. Truman is apparently convinced that he didn't say what he said, or do what he did.

ELIZABETH HAMM

Los Angeles

Capital Punishment

SIR:

They do not often have free votes in the House of Commons; usually the whips are on, and members are as near as makes no difference compelled to support their party.

... There is a lesson for everybody in [the free vote on capital punishment—Feb. 27]—a lesson alike for those who have despaired of Parliament and for those who have kept their faith in it. It is a first sign of a real revival of parliamentary freedom, and, whatever the merits of their particular votes, the young Conservatives have deserved well of the country by their courage.

CHRISTOPHER HOLLIS
(Tory M.P. for Devizes 1945-55)

Punch
London

Moving Mountain

SIR:

As the long-suffering driver of Adlai Stevenson's plunging Sno-Cat, I have in the past few days been called everything from assassin



Portland Oregonian
OREGON'S LOSS . . .

sin to near hero and perpetrator of overambitious publicity stunts. Now, I have further been taunted by having my beloved Mt. Hood spirited across the river to Washington on the pages of TIME, Feb. 27. Please, sir, desist from this journalistic gerrymandering; give us back our mountain and let Washington Republicans be content to scare Adlai with such common threats as airplane trouble.

JOHN C. MACONE

Timberline, Ore.

SIR:

Maybe faith can move mountains, but you hoods can only steal them.

STEWART HOLBROOK

Portland, Ore.



Herb Green—Time
. . . IS REPAYED HEREWITH.—ED

Experiment & Accomplishment

SIR:

It is refreshing to come across a commentary on contemporary painting by a magazine that is neither cowed nor won over by the flood of insanity, fantasy and "uglification" now so widely acclaimed as art of

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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TIME
March 12, 1956

Volume LXVII
Number 11

TIME, MARCH 12, 1956

New Hartford low-cost plan ends worry about really big medical bills

Protects you against medical expenses above \$300—pays up to \$5,000 for each member of your family

Plans are also offered with maximum benefits of \$7,500 and \$10,000.

Never before has there been a plan with so many advantages! New Major Medical Expense Insurance—by Hartford.

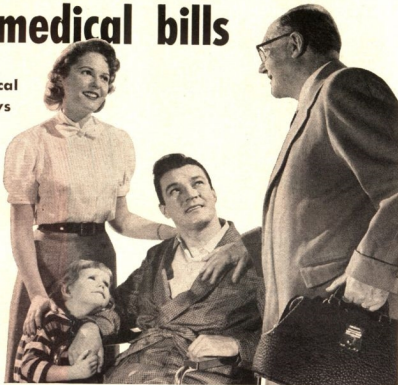
Think of it—protection specifically designed to come to your rescue when your medical expenses threaten to get out of hand!

This Hartford policy starts to pay 75% of the bills when you would otherwise have to *worry* about where the money is coming from to meet them. How much better than *worrying—to plan!* To decide now what your “worry level” is—and to act on your decision!

Would you worry if medical expenses of a sickness or injury pushed beyond \$300 in a year? Or \$500? Or \$750? Then get a Hartford Major Medical policy. Let it take over 75% of your expense beyond *your* worry level.

Hartford has a number of plans for you to choose from. One to suit the needs of practically every individual and family group. You simply select the plan that's right for you.¹ And then we provide \$5,000 protec-

¹What is covered—and what is not—can only be exactly described in the policy itself. Your Hartford Agent will be glad to go over these points in detail with you. Or he will furnish a Specimen Policy for your own review. Simply check box in coupon.



tion—or more, if you choose*—for you and each member of your family.

Many advantages. Of course, you'll want to know about every feature of Hartford's Major Medical Expense Insurance. It has *many*. For example, rates are especially low for younger people. Hospital confinement is *not* required. Normally healthy people are eligible *without* a medical examination. Benefits up to the policy

*Policies having a \$5,000 maximum benefit are subject to a deductible amount of \$300, \$500 or \$750, at your option. \$7,500 maximum benefit policies can have either a \$500 or \$750 deductible; \$10,000 maximum benefit policies, a \$750 deductible.

maximum (\$5,000 or more) apply to *each* accident and *each* unrelated illness. And the policy pays you in *addition* to other insurance benefits you may receive (except Workmen's Compensation).

Do this today. All these features—and many others—are fully explained in a folder we'll be happy to send you. Write for it now. And then decide which Hartford Major Medical Expense insurance plan will best give you and your dependents the peace-of-mind protection you *want*—and the help you *need* in meeting big medical bills!

Year in and year out you'll do well with the

Hartford



Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company
Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey... Hartford 15, Connecticut
New York Underwriters Insurance Company... New York 38, New York
Northwestern Fire & Marine Insurance Company
Twain City Fire Insurance Company... Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

TIME, MARCH 12, 1956

FREE FOLDER—MAIL THIS COUPON NOW! No obligation

Hartford's New
Major Medical
Expense Insurance
fully explained

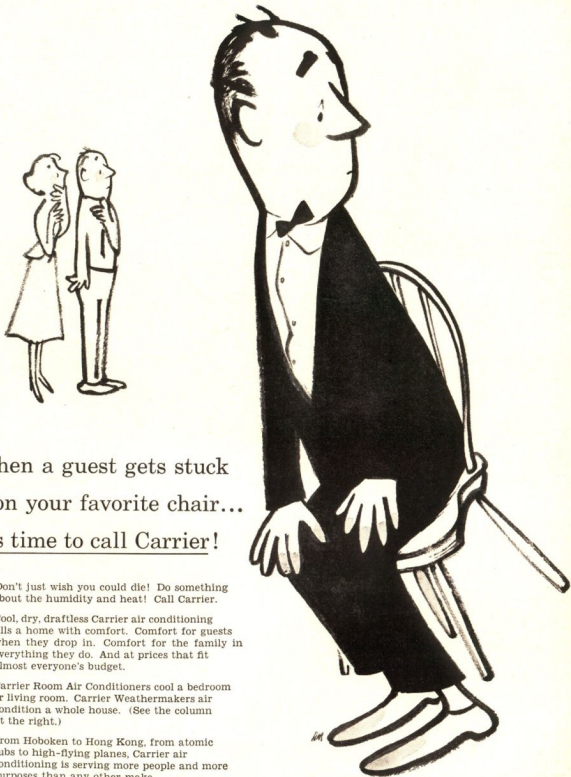
Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company
Hartford 15, Conn. Dept. T

Yes, I want to find out exactly how Hartford's new Major Medical Expense Insurance ends worry about really big medical bills. Without obligating me, please send your folder.

Name _____ St. or _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Check here if you'd like to receive a specimen Policy for review ☐



When a guest gets stuck
on your favorite chair...
it's time to call Carrier!

Don't just wish you could die! Do something about the humidity and heat! Call Carrier.

Cool, dry, draftless Carrier air conditioning fills a home with comfort. Comfort for guests when they drop in. Comfort for the family in everything they do. And at prices that fit almost everyone's budget.

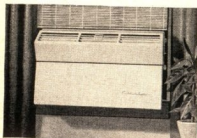
Carrier Room Air Conditioners cool a bedroom or living room. Carrier Weathermakers air condition a whole house. (See the column at the right.)

From Hoboken to Hong Kong, from atomic subs to high-flying planes, Carrier air conditioning is serving more people and more purposes than any other make.

Look up your local Carrier dealer in the Classified Telephone Directory. He's the man in your town who knows air conditioning best. Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, New York.

FIRST NAME IN AIR CONDITIONING

Carrier



The Carrier International Room Air Conditioner cools, dehumidifies and filters the air in one or more rooms. Harmonizes with any interior. Quickly installs in almost any window. Other models with between-season heating.



Carrier Conversion Weathermaker which cools the whole house is shown at the top of a warm air furnace. Saves you money by using the same fan, filter, and ducts as your present heating system. It's air-cooled so it needs no water.



Carrier Year-round Weathermaker heats and cools the entire house. Build a new home around the Weathermaker and construction savings will help you pay for it. Or replace a worn-out furnace and modernize your present home.

Carrier

FIRST NAME IN AIR CONDITIONING

TIME, MARCH 12, 1956

importance and value. Your critic appears to be one of the few reviewers who have managed to maintain a sense of balance between experiment and accomplishment, between painting as a manifestation of skill, taste, esthetic and plastic achievement as opposed to the accidental drippings, smearings and daubings of the abstract expressionists.

JAY LAVENSON

Philadelphia

Sir:

That anyone can take these ravings and doodlings seriously is symptomatic of our morally degenerate and neurotic generation.

DAVID WEISE

Los Angeles

Sir:

Time should be congratulated for allowing so much space to be devoted to an important subject. In addition to the fine color reproductions, the writing is penetrating and fair.

HAL W. METZGER

New York City

Sir:

You know full well that abstract art is the biggest racket since astrology.

L. K. CHESTER

Mayo, Yukon Territory

Sir:

It suddenly dawned why these paintings give me no "expression" or "impression." These men have nothing to say, and then state their profound nothingness brashly and loudly. After having declared themselves, they attempt to browbeat you into thinking they are somehow inferior because you don't like their "works." The only reaction I get is: Who do they think they are kidding?

LENNA M. RASMUSSEN

Torrance, Calif.

Sir:

I thought you did a good job in presenting why some of the abstractions should be enjoyed. But then you go back to your high altar and pronounce to the world that maybe we should wait around until art becomes meaningful. If Art—literature, drama, art, architecture, etc.—has to wait until the public gets some meaning out of it, then the artist might as well resign; possibly he must anticipate the public reaction by a number of years, and not get bogged down in the current trivia of semantics.

PETER NEW

Des Moines

Sir:

I was delighted to behold the reproduction of Pollock's *Scent*; it is an almost exact replica of the pattern of the linoleum on my kitchen floor. I had no idea I was possessing such a treasure of "breathtaking frequency and single-mindedness."

EARLE GOODRICH LEE

St. Paul

Sir:

You have done the public a distinguished service in your exposition of modern abstract painting. I particularly like the gallery of intimate portraits, from the you-be-damned defiant scowl of Jackson Pollock to the somewhat uneasy omniscience of Mark Rothko.

W. S. CROLLY

Cassadaga, Fla.

Scorpion Tip

Sir:

While expressing the great satisfaction we derived from your remarkably discerning Feb. 13 analysis of *Ransom!*, we must in honesty take some exception to its scorpion tail-tip. We find you a little illogical in saying first that "The ransom that is intended to

AGAIN! FOR THE 7TH YEAR ... THE FAVORITE



Once more Titleist led all other balls as the choice of the Pros and Amateurs in the Big Money Tournaments of 1955.

In the National Open, National Amateur, National P. G. A., Masters' and the Women's Open and Women's Amateur, as well as in 22 other major tournaments, more Titleists were played than any other ball.

What better ball could there be for you than the ball chosen by those who know golf best?—the Titleist, "the most modern of modern balls".

ACUSHNET

GOLF BALLS

Sold the world over through
Golf Course Pro Shops only

Ask your Pro to specify the Titleist
best suited to your game



A Full Flavored Scotch



HIGHLAND QUEEN, A BLEND OF PRIZED
SCOTCH WHISKIES. 86.8 PROOF. IMPORTED BY
McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC., NEW YORK, N. Y.

purchase the life of a kidnapped child is more likely to buy his death," and then accusing us of having gone on "to make the usual Shubert finish about the might of right." Quite possibly we were somewhat overawed by a sense of responsibility in urging our special convictions on such a subject before a vast and general audience; but does Truth require that Right must always be defeated? Isn't this attitude merely one of the many tired literary clichés currently fashionable?

CYRIL HUME

RICHARD MAIBAUM

20th Century-Fox
Beverly Hills, Calif.

The Lonely One (Contd.)

Sir:

Your Feb. 20 story on Frank Lausche contains more reasons why he should never be President than white he should be. Let us pray that neither he nor his ilk ever gets into the White House.

CAROLINE APPLETON

Oak Park, Ill.

Sir:

What a continuing tragedy that Roman Catholicism stubbornly refuses to emerge from its Dark Age practices, with its mysticism, Latin mumbo-jumbo, and a blatant intolerance (along religious lines, not racial), and actual political persecution in those localities where such is possible. My humble purpose in writing the above is to call attention to the tragedy wherein our ablest presidential candidate, other than Eisenhower, namely Lausche, will be denied the privilege of his potentially great service to the people of this country.

H. S. SMITH

Fairmont, S.C.

Sir:

The suavely conventional Mr. Stevenson will have little trouble from the transparently opportunistic Mr. Lausche. The Democrats will be much better off running a paper doll that they can call their own than a Cellophane pol whose flirty-flirty eyes wink faithlessly at gods, men and political orthodoxy.

DONALD RALBOVSKY

Washington, D.C.

Mails in the Red

Sir:

The attitude of TIME, Feb. 20, toward Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield's report to the President and Congress for a more realistic approach to postal costs is commendable. Postal operations require constant and daily supervision to improve the service and give people the service they desire. I know—I have been at it for over 32 years, but you can't expect \$5 service for \$60.

VINCENT E. CARMICHAEL

Scranton, Pa.

Sir:

Postage rates should not be raised—they should be canceled. Ordinary mail service within the U.S. should be as free as are the county agent's extremely valuable services to the farmer. If we are going on the theory that a service department of the Government should be operated for profit, then the farmer should be handsomely billed for the county agent's services, and a good stiff admission charge should be placed on all national parks and forests.

JOHN L. ANDERSON

Glen Gardner, N.J.

Sir:

The postman was scarcely out of the door today when we threw away 43 pieces of bulk-rate mail. Increasing the postal rates on this bothersome junk would help our postmen and, most of all, the Post Office

Department. They have to handle it and run up a deficit doing it. But this could never happen, since it would mean increasing rates on magazines and newspapers, too.

SIMONE BROCATO, M.D.

Columbus, Ga.

Looking for Bridey

Sir:

Your reviewer was flippant in his Feb. 20 review of *The Search for Bridey Murphy*, and indicated that it be wiser to face the issues involved. Although they have not had time to check all of Bridey's story about her life in Ireland in the last century, there is little, if anything, which the searchers have found to contradict it.

F. M. B. MORTON

East Marion, N.Y.

Sir:

A newspaperman from Denver was being interviewed here in connection with his recent visit to "locate" the birthplace etc. of Bridey. He had visited Cork and Belfast and appreciated the tremendous help given him by the local people throughout, though he said they were "laughing up their sleeves" at his research.

JOE KEANE

Limerick, Ireland

Promoting Christianity

Sir:

Anent Mr. David P. Leas' letter [about the five missionaries killed by the Aucas Indians in Ecuador—Feb. 13]: "Why go into Auca territory?" I answer in the words my husband wrote in his last letter to his parents: "Ours is to preach the gospel to every creature . . ."

Mr. Leas is sure that the Lord must be interested in the Aucas "just as they are." God is interested in all mankind just as he is—so interested, in fact, that He sent His Son to die for him. The only trouble is that the Aucas doesn't know that yet. The five men intended that they should "stay out of the jungles of Ecuador." Not until every creature has had the chance to hear. I, for one, am staying.

MRS. P. JAMES ELLIOT

Shandia, Ecuador

Neuberger & Nosedives

Sir:

Your Feb. 6 "Two Nosedives" on Senator Neuberger will doubtless be well received by Oregon's reactionary G.O.P.s. Possibly Neuberger's comments on the President's health in connection with the forthcoming campaign were ill-advised, but they hardly justified the crocodile tears of William Knowland. TIME's resumé of the Al Sarena investigation, however, constitutes, if not a nosedive, at least a pratfall. Those of us who were familiar with the mine before it was glamorized by the Al Sarena label know it as a forlorn hope. Your whitewash of the case might serve its purpose elsewhere in the nation, but in Oregon it is generally conceded that an obsolete mining law and political influence have been used to take a sizable bite out of our national forest . . .

FRANK HOOVER

Rogue River, Ore.

Sir:

The "dive" I chuckled over (TIME's naïveté) was Al Sarena's mining of timber—but best expressed by Congresswoman Edith Green's quatrain:

*I thought that I would never see
A mining claim that was a tree;
Mines are mined by fools we see,
While Al Sarena mines the trees!*

JOHN LOW

La Crosse, Wis.



Slow shipments gave Sammy a temper quite rare
As wild as a lion, as cross as a bear.



Sam's calm as a clam now, he's found out at last
That **RAILWAY EXPRESS** is dependably fast!

The big difference is

Whether you're sending or receiving,
whether your shipment is big or small,
no matter where you ship . . . it pays
to specify Railway Express. You'll find
it makes the big difference in speed, economy,
and safe, sure delivery. It's the complete
shipping service, free enterprise at its best.

New, World Wide Service!

Save money and time on import-export shipments! Now,
overseas air connections provide the most economical,
fast service for international shipping. See your Railway
Express agent for further information:



... safe, swift, sure

Railway Express will take your orders for Care



Sleek styling starts with special steel:

Photography turns chemist—helps produce it.

Fenders, hoods, roofs and side panels call for best quality steel—and the watchful eye of photography guards specifications and controls that quality.

Car designers' dreams come true only if steel forms well under the pressure of deep drawing operations. That takes a particular, high quality steel.

Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Detroit, Mich., unit of National Steel Corporation, makes this steel for the automobile industry. And to make sure of its high quality they use photography. For example, during production, spectrograms show chemical make-up, insure the proper minute quantities of alloying elements. And photomicrographs keep watch on the crystalline structure.

Controlling quality is but one of the many ways photography is working for industry today. In small businesses and large it is aiding product design, simplifying



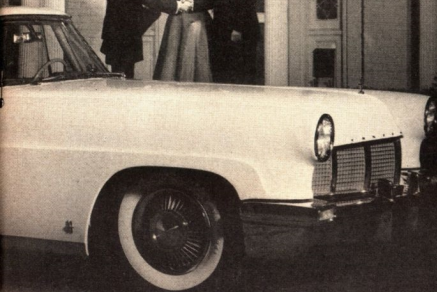
At Great Lakes Steel a spectrogram is readied for reading in the densitometer—one of the tests that assure quality steel.

production, creating sales, and expediting office routine.

There are ways it can save time and cut costs for you. A few ways appear in the panel shown here. Check them over.

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To create in steel, the flowing lines of today's cars, calls for metal of particular forming qualities.

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- ☐ **Personnel**—Identification photos, Job description, Orientation, Payroll records, Employee personnel records, House organs, Health records, Bulletins
- ☐ **Training and Safety**—Safety campaigns, Teaching, Reports, Fire prevention
- ☐ **Engineering**—Drawings, Specification sheets, Drawing protection, Pilot radiography
- ☐ **Production**—Time study, Work methods, Legible drawings, Schedules, Process records
- ☐ **Product Design & Development**—Styling, Consumer testing, Motion studies, Stress analysis, Performance studies
- ☐ **Advertising**—Advertisements, Booklets, Displays, Dealer promotion, Television
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- ☐ **Research**—Reports, Flow studies, Process charts, Library, Photomicrography, electron-micrography, x-ray diffraction, high-speed motion pictures, etc.
- ☐ **Testing & Quality Control**—Test setups, Reports, Standards library, Radiography, Instrument recording
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- ☐ **Purchasing**—Schedules, Duplicate engineering prints, Specifications, Component selection, Source information
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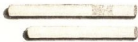
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PUBLISHER'S LETTER

Dear TIME-Reader:

LAST week a branch of our Gov-
ernment took an action so very
good for the country that the edi-
tors of TIME and I like to think
that we, along with much of the
daily press, can associate ourselves
with this progressive step. The
House of Representatives passed
the bill that authorizes some \$750
million for the construction of
power and reclamation projects in
the Upper Colorado River Basin
(see NATIONAL AFFAIRS).

Many of you will remember, I'm
sure, our color pictures of this
great river (TIME, Aug. 23, 1954),
and the map (see cut) and detailed
report on the river projects which
we published in the Jan. 31 issue
last year. People were talking about
these Colorado River projects as

far back as 50 years ago. The plans
almost reached the drawing board
stage, but four Congresses in a row
passed them by. Now the develop-
ment of the river basin, an area
larger than all of New England,
will enrich our whole country. New
irrigation and power dams will in-
crease the productivity of some
360,000 acres of land, but even
more important it will open up the
basin's wealth of lead, gold, silver,
zinc, coal, oil and uranium.

After last week's decisive vote
in the Congress, we are sure we
share with many other editors and
publishers across the nation a sense
of gratification that an informed
public opinion helped to bring the
Upper Colorado River Basin de-
velopment to the verge of reality.

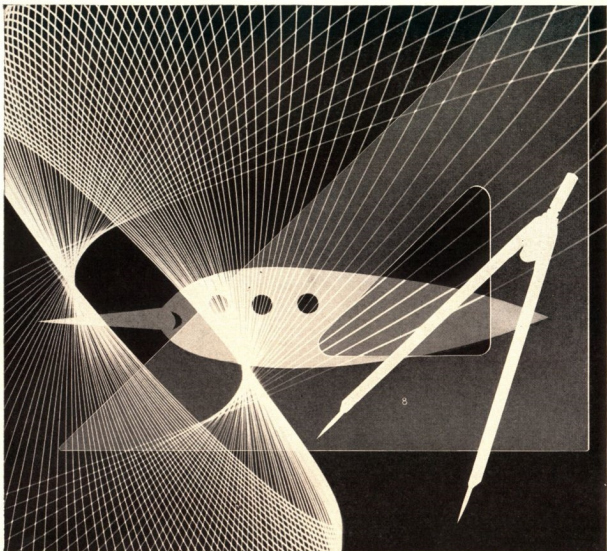
Cordially yours,

James A. Linen

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THE NATION

An Older Wisdom

For a generation the U.S. has been riding—and ridden by—statistics. When Dwight Eisenhower had his heart attack, the curbstone actuaries were ready with figures to show that his life expectancy had been reduced to the point where a second term in the presidency was unimaginable. Not many people felt like betting on it, but in October it was no longer 1 to 1 that Ike would not run. What changed?

A wisdom older than actuarial tables intervened. A leader, in the nature of his job, is often old, often ailing, yet if he is still able to do his job, the risk of his death (which young and old risk daily) can be preferred by leader and led to his surrender of power.

The people came to this conclusion before Ike did. Early last October the Gallup poll found that only 29% of the people thought the President would run again. But in late October it was 33%, in December 48%, in January 56%, in February 60%, last week 72%.

Even when they believed that Ike could not run again, the leaders of his own party did nothing to build up another candidate. They demonstrated that the Republican Party was not yet ready for victory without Eisenhower. And a substantial part of the people believe that what his Administration has done has a real weight in the scales of American destiny. Against that, the pull toward retirement (an idea of recent popularity) seemed feeble.

So Ike decided to stay on—"if the American people choose." Down the ages hundreds of thousands of leaders—kings, bishops, physicians, philosophers—have gone on with their work facing the ever-mounting probability that they would not be able to continue for long. For who can know? Old and damaged men have lived on to do their greatest work. The President and many of the people seem content to leave the issue to Providence rather than the actuaries.

THE PRESIDENCY

If the People Choose

At 4 o'clock one afternoon last week four trusted associates of Dwight Eisenhower met at the White House and were quietly ushered into the President's office. After the men he had summoned gathered around his desk, the President made formal and final the commitment that they

nearly all of the 311 reporters jammed from wall to wall in the President's news conference room the next morning were sure that he would make an announcement and that it would be yes. No other answer seemed possible. Nevertheless, tension crackled in the room. Reporters peering down from the balcony could see what was on the one sheet of personal "DDE" stationery the President dropped on the

desk. Printed in large letters and underlined with black grease pencil were the words Red Cross, Italians, Farm Bill, Upper Colorado. The fifth subject, doubly underlined, was "Personal."

"That Is, Affirmative."

First the President had a word to say about the annual fund campaign of the Red Cross, including the comment that "I could profitably use the whole half hour if I would try to express what I really believe about it." There was a nervous laugh in the room and a whispered "Please don't." After three minutes on the Red Cross, Ike spent a minute talking about the visit of Italy's President Giovanni Gronchi and Signora Gronchi. Then he wanted "to mention two bills that are before Congress," the farm program and the Upper Colorado River development bill. By that time, under the glare of the television lights, the temperature in the room was rising

and the pressure on the reporters had risen to the breaking point. No one could be quite sure whether Ike merely wanted to get the other subjects out of the way, or whether he was the only man in the room enjoying those minutes.

At 10:37 a.m., by the big electric clock on the wall, there was a pause. Then the President took a deep breath and began the announcement that the world was awaiting: "Now, my next announcement involves something more personal, but I think it will be of interest to you because you have asked me so many questions about it." But before he gave his answer, he had some tantalizing introductory remarks. He had reached a decision, but he could not express it in a simple



THE EISENHOWERS

The people reached the conclusion first.

and millions of other people had at first hoped for and had then expected through many anxious weeks. The President told Vice President Richard Nixon, Presidential Aides Sherman Adams and Wilton B. ("Jerry") Persons, and Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall that he would accept a second term if the party and the people wanted him.

He would make his announcement at his news conference the next day, he said, and explain his decision to the people on radio and television a few hours later. Then, together, the five went over an early draft of the statement the President proposed to make to the people.

Although the men thus entrusted with the great secret kept it to themselves,

United Press

yes or no, so he was asking for time on television and radio. Then, finally, he said it: "My answer will be positive, that is, affirmative."

Then the questions poured out.

Q: When had he arrived at his decision?

A: I will say that I was arguing about it yesterday morning.

Q: With whom had he discussed the problem?

A: Everybody that I thought was my friend, and some that I wasn't so sure of.

Q: What was Mrs. Eisenhower's reaction to the decision?

A: Mrs. Eisenhower and other members of my family, at the beginning, have said: "This is your decision. We will conform."

Q: How does he expect the issue of his health to be handled in the campaign?

A: For my part, I am going to try to be just as truthful as I can be. And I believe this: I think even people who would classify themselves probably as my political enemies do believe I am honest—they may call me stupid—but I think they think I am honest.

Q: What does he regard as the major issues of the campaign?

A: I have a record established before the American people: that is my campaign.

Q: Does he intend to work for election of a Republican Congress?

A: The legislative and executive should properly be in the same hands, so that there can be responsibility fixed without crimination and recrimination. . . . But this is not to deny that I have had active and vital Democratic support in certain of the programs that I have advanced.

Q: How many people were in on his secret?

A: I think since last evening there has been probably half a dozen.

Q: How about before that?

A: Well, there could have been no one because I didn't know myself.

Q: What had influenced him most in his decision?

A: When you come down to comparisons, I am not certain what influences man most in this world.

After the reporters, finished with their questions, had bolted for the door (see PRESS) the President went directly to his office, took a pencil and memorandum pad and went to work again on the statement he would make to the people. At noon he had a swim, half an hour's rest, lunch, and was back in his office at 2:30, only to find that it was overrun by radio and television technicians setting up for the speech that night. He took his note pad and a handful of pencils into the Cabinet room and sat alone at the huge Cabinet table. Occasionally Ann Whitman, his personal secretary, went in for dictation of a few paragraphs. Speechwriter Kevin McCann, Aides Adams and Persons and News Secretary James Hagerly moved in and out, but essentially it was the President's own message in his own words. He read the speech aloud three times, timing himself as he did so, making changes each time.

"*Suaviter, Fortiter.*" That night, when the President walked into his office with his final draft (which he had edited considerably with black pencil after the last typing), he was relaxed and jovial. On his desk in front of the lectern rested an inch-high plate bearing the Latin motto, *Suaviter in Modo, Fortiter in Re*, and the translation, "Gently in Manner, Strongly in Deed."* When someone mentioned the motto, which has been on the President's desk for more than a year, he cracked: "Maybe I'd better hide that; that proves I'm an egghead."

On signal from Television Adviser Robert Montgomery, the President was on the air, talking to an audience estimated at 65 million.

"I wanted to come into your homes this evening," he said, "because I feel the need of talking with you directly about a decision I made today after weeks of the



Associated Press
VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
Alone on the skyline.

most careful and devoutly prayerful consideration." Then, reversing the formula that another general, William Tecumseh Sherman, used in 1884, he said: "I have decided that if the Republican Party chooses to renominate me I shall accept the nomination. Thereafter, if the people of this country should elect me I shall continue to serve them in the office I now hold. I have concluded that I should permit the American people to have the opportunity to register their decision in this matter."

Then the President reviewed in intricate detail the medical reports showing that he has made a good recovery, and the physicians' estimate that he is able to continue in the presidency. He pointed out that he might possibly be "a greater risk than is a normal person of my age," but

* Derived from a phrase ("*Fortes in fine consequendo, et suaves in modo*") used in a treatise published in 1606 by a brilliant administrator, Claudio Aquaviva, fifth Director General of the Jesuit order.

"so far as my own personal sense of well-being is concerned, I am as well as before the attack occurred. . . . As of this moment, there is not the slightest doubt that I can now perform as well as I ever have all of the important duties of the presidency. . . . I am confident that I can continue to carry them indefinitely. Otherwise I would never have made the decision I announced today."

But he would have to follow a "regime of ordered work activity, interspersed with regular amounts of exercise, recreation and rest." This meant that some of the less vital duties that he had been performing, including some speeches, ceremonial dinners, receptions and correspondence, would be reduced. "All of this means also that neither for renomination nor re-election would I engage in extensive traveling and in whistle-stop speaking, normally referred to as barnstorming. I had long ago made up my mind, before I ever dreamed of a personal heart attack, that I could never as President of all the people conduct the kind of campaign where I was personally a candidate. . . ."

"I shall in general have no political campaign in the customary pattern. Instead, my principal purpose if renominated will be to inform the American people accurately through means of mass communication."

Then Dwight Eisenhower uttered what seemed to be the key to his decision: "The work that I set out four years ago to do has not yet reached the stage of development and fruition that I then hoped could be accomplished within the period of a single term in this office. So if the American people choose under the circumstances I have described to place this duty upon me I shall persist in the way that has been charted by my associates and myself."

When the President finished, Mrs. Eisenhower stepped to his side and took his hand. Then he picked up his text, said "Thank you, thank you, boys," to the cameramen and, with the members of his family who had been in the room, went back to his living quarters. There was no doubt that he had on that day decided the Republican nomination for the presidency. And most political observers felt that he had also decided the election.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY The Next Question

At the moment President Eisenhower said he would run, another question became the No. 1 political puzzle in the U.S.: Will Vice President Nixon be his running mate? It was the very first question asked at the President's news conference. "As a matter of fact," Eisenhower answered, "I wouldn't mention the vice-presidency, in spite of my tremendous admiration for Mr. Nixon, for this reason: I believe it is traditional that the Vice President is not nominated until after. . . . a presidential candidate is nominated. So I think that we will have to wait to see who the Republican convention nomi-

nates, and then it will be proper to give an expression on that point."

Anxious as they were to get out of the room to put the big news of the President's announcement on the wires, newsmen tried to get some kind of hint from the President. Had he consulted Nixon in his decision? "Oh, yes. I consulted Vice President Nixon all the time, and no later than, I think, yesterday afternoon."

What was his reaction to Nixon's characterization of Chief Justice Earl Warren as "Republican" Chief Justice? "Once a man has passed into the Supreme Court, I would never admit that he . . . had a political designation."

That was taken as a tut-tut for Nixon, but the President had held his ground on the general question: "I have said that my admiration and my respect for Vice President Nixon is unbounded. He has been for me a loyal and dedicated associate, and a successful one. I am very fond of him, but I am going to say no more about it."

The Spokesman. The questions about Vice President Nixon have been brewing for a long time. Ever since the 1952 campaign he has been the main target of Democratic campaigners. It was politically logical for Democratic spokesmen to concentrate their fire on Nixon, in view of the fact that a man of Dwight Eisenhower's extraordinary popularity is difficult to attack effectively.

The political role played by Nixon in the campaign and ever since intensified the attacks. Serving under a President who stays above the hurly-burly of political debate, the Vice President became the chief—and sometimes the only—political spokesman for his party. In the 1954 congressional campaign he swung through the country with a hard-hitting attack on Democratic leaders and candidates. Democratic spokesmen hurled back at him charges of "lie, slander and smear."

Through all this, most other Republicans on the national scene remained timidly silent, leaving Nixon alone on the skyline. The partisan attacks on him were so frequent and so violent that their total impact left many a U.S. voter with an indefinable but nevertheless real doubt about Richard Nixon.

The opposition to Nixon has no relation to the way he has performed as Vice President. Almost every knowing observer in Washington agrees that Nixon has made far more of the job than any of his 35 predecessors. Since Jan. 20, 1953 he has been one of the most useful, busiest and most influential men in the Federal Government. As a direct representative of the executive occupying a top position in the legislative branch, he has become the best informed of all men on what is going on at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. He has been the President's stand-in, trouble-shooter, elucidator, lobbyist, ambassador and often the man who gets assigned to the tough, unpopular job. He traveled around the world as the President's personal representative, spreading good will and gathering good information. President

Eisenhower has called Nixon "the most valuable member of my team."

13 to 1. Despite their failure to stand beside him in his battle with the Democratic leadership, most Republican leaders like Richard Nixon. Last week the Associated Press polled G.O.P. leaders (governors, state chairmen, national committeemen and women) across the country on whether Nixon should be kept on the Republican ticket. Those who expressed an opinion stood 13 to 1 for keeping Nixon. None of the G.O.P. leaders attacked him. Those who thought it might be a good idea to drop him merely feared that Democratic attacks had made him a political liability.

As the new furor about the vice-presidency churned up, Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall said flatly that he "assumed" Richard Nixon would be the

REPUBLICANS

The Mahout from Oyster Bay

(See Cover)

When President Eisenhower announced his decision to run again, the Republican elephant on which he will ride was well-fed, laden with campaign fodder, and already lumbering off on a well-plotted course toward the campaign of 1956. Around Republican National Committee headquarters in the Cafritz Building, just three blocks from the old State Department building where Ike made his announcement, there was a lively hum of activity as the President spoke. The staff numbered 125 workers (up from the off-year complement of 75), and was rapidly growing to its campaign peak of 300. In a large, pale-blue, partitioned-off room, young writers turned out speech kits and



CHAIRMAN HALL & AIDE*

Michael Rougier—LIFE

At the precise moment, on with the gold Ike pin.

nominee for Vice President. Said Hall: "Dick Nixon was in the service. He has been a Congressman, and a good one. He has been a Senator, and a good one . . . He has taken on duties in Washington no other Vice President has, and I think Dick Nixon is a great American. A great American in my opinion is a strong candidate."

Leonard Hall recognized and was worried about the total political effect of the attacks on Nixon. But he also knew that if the Republican Party dropped the Vice President, it would be creating a whole new set of problems for itself. It would be emphasizing the very weaknesses in the party that helped to put the Vice President on the spot. The hidden strength of Nixon's position lies in the fact that Ike needs a strong, outspoken, "real Republican"—and if one could be found he would certainly come under Democratic fire as heavy or heavier than that which now rakes Nixon.

campaign slogans. Researchers diligently probed the records of Democratic candidates for campaign ammunition. The committee's regional traveling men slammed in and out of the office with the latest cardiograms of the public's political heartbeat. Office boys lugged big bundles of outgoing mail; in the past month nearly 400,000 pieces of G.O.P. propaganda have been mailed to all parts of the country. Tickers kept up a sporadic jabber of political news from all over. And filed away was precious provender for 1956's electronic election: \$2,000,000 worth of contracts for prime TV time next fall.

The Jangling Summons. In the midst of this busy scene a burly, quick-moving man barked directions, flopped restlessly around his office from one chair to another, longed for the 4½ daily packs of Viceroy's he had given up last fortnight,

* Bertha Adkins, head of the Republican National Committee's Women's Division.

conferred endlessly with associates, and paid minute-to-minute obedience to the jangling summons of his telephone (in one normal day, recently, he received 94 incoming calls, not counting interoffice conversations). At 10:52 a.m., the precise moment when the President's press conference broke up, Leonard Wood Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, fastened a gold-colored Ike pin on his lapel and made a prediction. "This," he said earnestly, "is going to be one of the hardest campaigns we ever fought. Now that Ike has done what he has done, we're all going to have to come up to it by working harder than we ever did before."

For Len Hall the President's decision was the payoff of a political bet made five months ago. After Ike's heart attack, when nearly everybody else in the U.S. wondered whether the President would be able to finish his first term let alone try

anyway, in the era of telecommunications, the 21-in. screen was the best political platform ever devised.

Accordingly, Hall scheduled the "Salute to Ike" dinners around the country last month (TIME, Jan. 30) and raked in a neat \$4,000,000 profit, which he split with the 48 state committees—an unprecedented campaign fund to have on hand nine months before Election Day. Meanwhile, Hall shopped around for radio and TV time next fall, shrewdly reserving strategic time segments before or after such top-rated shows as *This Is Your Life* and *The \$64,000 Question*, when he could count on audiences of 50 million or more. Through the foresight of his party chairman, Ike is certain to have the greatest audiences in political history when he goes before the electorate.

Three-Ring Circus. In his capacity as mahout of the Republican elephant, Len Hall has one of the most sensitive jobs in

Committee could give them little or no help. They have maintained themselves in office by do-it-yourself methods, and they feel little allegiance to the National Committee or to Leonard Hall.

Chairman Hall would like to come to the aid of his party in two specific ways. First, he hopes to regain some of the lost party discipline on Capitol Hill and throughout the nation. His best weapon in this effort is the popularity of the President, who now numbers among his supporters some leaders, e.g., Ohio's Senator John Bricker, of the party's right wing.

The other hallmark which the chairman would like to put on national politics is the extension of the two-party system into the South. Hall believes that Ike will carry both Florida and Texas again this year. He is working to enlarge the G.O.P. enclaves of 1952, last week had two organizational task forces working in South Carolina and Mississippi. "I am determined," says Chairman Hall, "that we are at least going to have sound, healthy organizations in all of the 48 states."

The Coachman's Son. Leonard Hall was born and bred on the North Shore of Nassau County, Long Island, a baronial strip of land that was sacred to Republicans. ("In the Hoover campaign," Hall recalls, "the finance people set quotas for the 48 states and Nassau County.") But the Halls were no landed GOPatriarchs; Father Franklyn Hall was the coachman at Theodore Roosevelt's Oyster Bay estate, Sagamore Hill. Leonard, the youngest of eight Hall children, was born on Oct. 2, 1920. When Len was an infant, his father's employer was elected Vice President of the U.S., and a month after the election Teddy Roosevelt noted the new baby's arrival in a letter to his old friend and Spanish-American War commander (the Rough Riders), General Leonard Wood.

"You may be amused to know that my coachman, Franklin [*sic*] Hall, who has a large family of small children (including a small boy named after me), has recently been presented with another small boy, and my little girl Ethel, who acted as its godmother, selected Leonard Wood for its name. This was done purely on her own account and I never knew of it until a few days ago. Tell Mrs. Wood."

Before Len Hall was a year old, President McKinley was assassinated, and President Theodore Roosevelt brought his coachman to Washington to be chief messenger at the White House. Franklyn Hall kept his job until his death in 1915, but left his family behind in the roomy house he had built in Oyster Bay, returning home for vacations and occasional holidays. From childhood Len was immersed in politics, and Teddy Roosevelt became and remained his political idol.

The Hall children had a robust country upbringing. In the winters there was coasting on the slope of the big hill where their house stood, and skating on the pond at the bottom. On summer days the family often picnicked on the beach, where father Hall had built a brick oven



Peter A. Juley

FRANKLYN HALL AT SAGAMORE HILL GARDEN PARTY
A little godmother named the eighth baby.

for a second, Hall foresaw how much havoc Ike's failure to run would play with the Republican Party. "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it," he said, "and when I come to it, I'll jump off." On Sept. 26, two days after the heart attack, Hall announced: "There is no change as far as I am concerned in campaign plans and strategy."

Len Hall's unwavering conviction enabled him to keep the Republican elephant moving forward at a time when most Republicans were sucking their thumbs. Before the President had made up his own mind, Hall decided that he just had to run again if it was humanly possible, because there was no other Republican available who could touch him as a candidate. Adding his political facts, the chairman concluded that Ike, as a cardiac case, could never undertake another exhausting whistle-stop tour of the nation, and that,

politics. As G.O.P. chairman, Hall is the producer of a circus with three rings: the National Committee, which handles the presidential and vice presidential campaigns and maps out overall party strategy, and its two auxiliaries on Capitol Hill, the Senate and House Campaign Committees, which concentrate on local congressional campaigns.

As head of the party, Dwight Eisenhower is the supreme commander of the National Committee. He has delegated much of his authority to Hall and welcomes Hall's advice. The Capitol Hill committees, on the other hand, are run by the Senators and Representatives themselves, pretty much after their own independent fashion. Most of the top Republicans who control the Campaign Committees are men who rose to power on their own efforts during the long Democratic years when the Republican National

for feasts of winks and horseshoe crabs. There were few luxuries, and the Hall boys chored around the neighborhood for spending money, but it was a happy, close-knit life. His mother taught Len how to handle a gun (he is still a skilled trap-shooter), and tutored him in his studies so expertly that he skipped to the third grade a month after he entered school.

In 1916, the year after his father died, Len went to Washington, drawn there by Franklyn Hall's vivid stories of life in the capital. The lanky boy's life was far from vivid. He got a \$50-a-month job with the Potomac Electric Power Co., thus managed to support himself while attending night classes at the Georgetown University Law School. It was not easy. Hall often wore old clothes ("I invented the idea of wearing pants and coat that didn't match"), worked out a complicated route to school so he would not have to spend more than a nickel streetcar fare. After three years, at 19, Hall got his law degree.

Turk in Albany. Back in Nassau County he was a buoyant young lawyer who made friends and influenced politicians easily. A gregarious extravert, he liked to sing in his high tenor and to mystify people with his parlor magic tricks. He was soon well known around the county, and at 26 he went off to Albany as a Republican assemblyman. Together with a group of like-minded Young Turks, he helped overthrow the speaker, one Irving M. Ives (now U.S. Senator), and replace him with Oswald Heck, who, nearly 20 years later, is still speaker.

Since 1932 Hall has never lost an election. He served seven terms in the assembly, broken only by a three-year hitch as sheriff of Nassau County. As a freshman in politics he met James Dowsey, also a Nassau County Republican. At Dowsey's home in Manhasset, Hall met his host's daughter, Gladys, a pretty mother of two, who was separated from her husband. After her divorce Hall courted her over the parchesi board in the Dowsey parlor until the summer of 1933, when Gladys went to her father's camp in the Adirondacks. Lonesome Len chartered a small plane and took off in hot pursuit. In the mountains the pilot had trouble finding a landing strip, finally came down on a baseball diamond, after buzzing it until he broke up the hall game. Len made the last, 38-mile lap by taxi and boat. "When I saw him then," recalls Gladys, "I knew. And he seemed to, too." The next spring they were married.

In 1938 Congressman Robert Low Bacon died, and the G.O.P. bosses tapped Hall to replace him. That November Hall won the first of seven successive terms in the House of Representatives. In 1941 he was one of 21 Republicans who crossed party lines to vote for the Selective Service Extension Act—which was passed by a single vote. "In questions of war and peace," says Hall, "if you think your party is wrong, you must vote your conscience."

As a party loyalist and a skilled compromiser of divergent opinions, Hall ventured into national politics. In Thomas E.

Dewey's 1944 presidential race he managed the Republicans' national Speakers Bureau, booking Republican speeches all over the U.S. During the 80th Congress he chaired and drastically reorganized the Congressional Campaign Committee. Three years later he ran into the biggest political fight of his career by refusing to vote for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. William De Koning, Nassau County's racketeering labor boss, called on Hall in a rage. Hall still quivers with indignation when he recalls it: "This labor thug—he is just out of jail—came to see me to raise hell about Taft-Hartley. Finally, he took the position I had to go along with him against the Act or else. I told him to get the hell out of my office."

Then Hall learned that Russel Sprague, Nassau's Republican leader, a member of the national committee and a close friend of Dewey's, was friendly with De Koning. Hall decided to buck both the political

pursue a longtime hobby. For years he has puttered happily in his basement, accumulating good tools (he values his layout at \$4,000) and turning out inlaid wastebaskets and other knickknacks for his friends and family. Over the years he has established a pleasant puttering partnership with his next-door neighbor and longtime friend, Ralph Davis, a lighting company inspector. Davis plays an Art Carney support to Hall's Jackie Gleason, and their weekend rituals usually follow the same pattern. On Saturday mornings, until recently, Hall would get up around 5 a.m. and look over at Davis' house to see if the kitchen light was on. If he decided his friend was out of bed, Hall would go next door, and over a pot of strong coffee the two would discuss big do-it-yourself projects. After another round of coffee and more planning in the Hall kitchen, they would go to work.

In their time Hall and Davis have:



Walter Bennett

LEONARD & GLADYS HALL IN WASHINGTON*
Memories of parchesi and a taxi in the Adirondacks.

boss and the labor boss. "I attacked De Koning as a Little Caesar and directed my campaign against him. The people supported me."

Absentee Candidate. In 1952, rather than face another tough primary fight against the Sprague organization, Len Hall decided to run for the surrogate court in his county—a cushy job that paid \$30,000 a year. Just as he was getting ready to campaign, he got a call from Candidate Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters in Manhattan. "Len," barked Sherman Adams, "you're taking the train." And so Hall rode with Ike, took care of his schedules and appointments, and acted as a jovial maître d'hôtel aboard the campaign train. On Election Day, without ever delivering a speech for himself, he easily won his judgeship.

The surrogate's job, involving only a few hours' work a day, gave Hall time to

stripped down and reassembled Davis' Ford; lowered the ceiling and completely modernized the Hall kitchen; enlarged Davis' porch; built bookcases and a large storage closet in Davis' house. Nothing, from plumbing to electrical work, is too complicated or too large for the pair to tackle. "If he called me from Indiana or India," says Davis, "I'd go."

The 15-Hour Day. Hall's happy life as a judge and carpenter was short-lived. Just three months after he became surrogate, a call came from Washington. National Chairman Wes Roberts had resigned under fire after his operations as a ten-percenter were disclosed, and the party's leaders—especially Hall's old friend, Speaker Joe Martin—wanted Hall to take over. Hall was elected on April 10, 1953.

In his job Len Hall is a study in

* Playing canasta.

perpetual motion. In three years he has traveled an estimated half a million miles around the U.S., consulting the party brass, greeting the voters (he has an elephantine memory for names, faces and telephone numbers), giving pep talks to sagging local organizations, and keeping the Republican machine in good working order. In Washington he has exercised his talent for lowering ceilings by consolidating the national committee's office space, whittling down the permanent staff, thus saving \$300,000 a year in rents and payroll costs. He meets nearly every day with the President or one of the top White House aides, keeps in daily telephone touch with G.O.P. congressional leaders. Almost every problem of the party and the Administration concerns him in some way. And on top of his workaday schedule there are official parties almost every afternoon and night which the national chairman is obliged to attend.

Outwardly, Len Hall seems to thrive on his hectic regimen—and there is little doubt that he relishes his work. His geniality has not rubbed off under the stress. His singing and his original songs (sample title: *The Squares on the Yukon Are Good Enough for Me*) are famous in Washington. Office staffers have learned to ignore his flagrant practical jokes—like the swollen and bloody fake finger he sometimes wears. He has to fight his weight (and at 225 lbs., the weight is winning). To the casual observer he seems to be a bald and bouncy glad-hander, as carefree as a prankster at an American Legion convention.

Rehabilitation Needed. Yet there are a few signs of the strain. He suffers from recurrent headaches. Sometimes Gladys Hall wakes up in the early morning to see her husband lying in bed, staring at the ceiling as he worries his way through the day's problems. In the months ahead, as Hall strives to keep the elephant on the path, the problems and the headaches will increase. "Are you running scared?" asked a reporter last week. Replied Chairman Hall: "We're running hard."

Hall's task is much broader—and harder—than the re-election of Eisenhower. Winning control of the House of Representatives is a tough goal—and control of the Senate a tougher one. Beyond the immediate electoral objectives of 1956 lies the long-range rehabilitation of the Republican Party, reduced to a minority by the Depression and the Roosevelt-Truman years.

Hall is well aware of Eisenhower's dissatisfaction with the quality of current Republicanism—its aged face, its timorous voice, its lack of political style and verve. Hall tries to carry out the Eisenhower insistence on more young faces and fresh voices in the party councils. As a man whose political ideal is Teddy Roosevelt, Hall knows well what the boss wants—and knows that the years remaining with Ike in the presidency are all the time the party may have to refurbish itself.

DEMOCRATS

Adlai Gets the Word

In Manhattan Adlai Stevenson sat at the desk in his Savoy-Plaza Hotel room and labored over a speech for Minnesota delivery later in the week. Through a connecting doorway, Stevenson could see staffers huddled around a television set (its audio turned low so as not to disturb him, watching Arthur Godfrey's morning program and awaiting the network break-in that would bring word of President Eisenhower's press conference). Until the news broke, Stevenson believed that Ike would not run again. Yet Stevenson was the candidate for the Democratic nomination most favorably affected by Eisenhower's yes.

With Eisenhower as the Republican entry, the Democratic nomination would

head-on with Kefauver in the March 20 presidential primary. Stevenson found the powerful Democrat-Farmer-Labor organization of Senator Hubert Humphrey and Governor Orville Freeman working smoothly on his behalf. Freeman platform-hopped about the state with Stevenson. Humphrey returned home from Washington for a weekend of campaigning, and Eleanor Roosevelt was scheduled to lend a hand this week. D.-F.-L. Chairman Ray Hemenway predicted that Stevenson would defeat Kefauver "by a three-to-one margin in most districts, and take every one of the state's delegates." Even so, Stevenson was taking nothing for granted. "I'm not sure whether it is the Lord's work I'm doing," he told an audience at St. Paul, "but I sure want to win this primary."

DEFENSE

New Power in the Depths

Since World War II, the once insignificant Soviet navy has developed an ambitious new objective—wrestling from the U.S. control of the seas. To this end the U.S.S.R. is building 50 to 60 submarines a year, and now has an in-service fleet of more than 400 subs, almost four times as many as the U.S.

Last week the U.S. Navy threw a new and disturbing factor into Russian calculations with the announcement that some time this year California's Mare Island Navy Yard will begin construction of the world's first atom-powered, guided missile submarine. Roughly the same size as the original atom-powered *Nautilus* (320 ft. long, 3,150 tons displacement), and possessed of the same cruising range,* the still unnamed SSGN 587 will be capable of firing a variety of guided missiles, including the 1,500-mile "intermediate" range missile, which the U.S. hopes to have well before SSGN 587 goes into service in 1959.

For the Soviet navy (which apparently still has no atom subs) SSGN 587 was only the latest of a series of unpleasant undersea developments. Fortnight ago the Mare Island yards began work on *Sargo*, the U.S. Navy's fifth nuclear-powered submarine, and the first to be built on the West Coast. Shorter (257 ft.) and lighter (2,300 tons displacement) than *Nautilus*, *Sargo* will combine *Nautilus'* endurance with greater speed and maneuverability, and when she is commissioned in 1958, she should be the world's most effective submarine. *Sargo's* pre-eminence promises to be short-lived, however. By the end of 1956 the U.S. Navy will have in commission or under construction a total of nine nuclear subs. In the seventh of these, SSN 585, nuclear power will be combined for the first time with the revolutionary teardrop hull of the experimental U.S.S. *Albacore*—a combination that will give SSN 585 a whole new magnitude of underwater speed and agility.

* Already *Nautilus* has traveled more than 26,000 miles without refueling or engine repairs.



CAMPAIGNER STEVENSON
With the audio turned low.

certainly seem less appealing to the dark horse candidates who might have cut in on Stevenson's lead. Chuckled Stevenson's Campaign Manager Jim Finnegan: "Now they'll be sitting around hoping that lightning does not strike." This could only hurt New York's Governor Averell Harriman, who had based his "inactive" candidacy on the hope that he might be tapped after a convention deadlock resulting from a multiplicity of candidates. Harriman's age (64) makes 1956 a now-or-never proposition, and he probably will continue to use his big New York delegation as a power wedge, but in actual fact the New York *Daily News* managed to sum up Harriman's situation in a single headline: **IKE YES HAS HARRIMAN IN A WHIRL OF INACTIVITY.**

Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver remained as the major threat to Stevenson, and by week's end Adlai had reason to feel confident about Estes. Flying from New York to Minnesota, where he collides

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Benvenuto

The friendly-looking man behind the thick-lensed glasses peered around him at the triumphal archway, the red, white, and green Italian flags, the guards of honor, the crowds, the bands, the bannered words of welcome: **BENVENUTO AL PRESIDENTE GRONCHI**. Along Pennsylvania Avenue he rode at a stately pace, surrounded by the trappings accorded only to the nation's most distinguished visitors, amid the resounding music of military bands. At the White House President Eisenhower was waiting on the steps. "So good to see you," Eisenhower greeted his visitor. "It is the first time an Italian President has visited this country. I am very delighted to have you here. It is a very great privilege." President Giovanni Gronchi of Italy thanked President Dwight D. Eisenhower of the U.S. and then inclined, in courtly fashion, to kiss Mamie Eisenhower's hand.

The Discus Thrower. For four days last week the leaders of the U.S. greeted Giovanni Gronchi with unusual warmth and attention. Gronchi had consultations with Eisenhower, dined and wineed with Dulles and Nixon, talked international labor with the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s George Meany. Guards of honor presented arms when Gronchi laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the National Gallery of Art stayed open after closing time to accommodate Gronchi's handsome *signora*. At the gallery Gronchi told his guides how much he admired its selections from the work of his countryman, Fra Angelico, and then he made a comment about the U.S. that was calculated to echo in Italy: "One visit like this is more than enough to dispel the erroneous idea prevalent in Europe that the American idea is to use money to get money. I find that, on the contrary, money is used to create and display beauty."

In the rose garden of the White House, Gronchi presented to Eisenhower a bronze reproduction of *The Discus Thrower* and a grey granite pillar surmounted by a white marble capital. In thanks, Eisenhower said: "As you know, we have millions of citizens of Italian derivation. They will be, I think, extremely proud that you brought this gift to our people. All the rest of us will take a tremendous satisfaction that it has been handed over in the hands of one who is a militant leader for democracy and human values in the world today."

The Leaning Tower. Gronchi's visit to the U.S., like Gronchi's conception of the presidency of Italy, was something much more than an exercise in ceremonial. In company with Italy's Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino, he twice reviewed current Italian and international problems with Eisenhower and his staff, as the State Department put it, "on a high plane." Gronchi assured his U.S. hosts that he warmly supported the Western alliance, that he deeply detested Communism, that his widely reported policy of



ITALY'S PRESIDENT GRONCHI (LEFT) IN WASHINGTON®
He stands on his own two feet.

"the opening to the left" connoted not neutralism but social reform.

Although he felt that NATO should now be remeshed with more emphasis on economic objectives, Gronchi issued a joint communiqué with Eisenhower to the effect that Western defenses should be maintained at present levels. Eisenhower found himself pleased by Gronchi's open way of expressing himself. Eisenhower was also impressed by Gronchi's fervent advocacy of a pet Eisenhower project—the unification of Europe—by Gronchi's grasp of the temper of the U.S. Congress on matters of aid and Communism, and by Gronchi's enthusiastic approval of President Eisenhower's statement that Ambassador Luce would go on working indefinitely on her present job in Rome.

Gronchi moved on to Capitol Hill to address a joint session of Congress. He proudly told how Italy had managed to rise with U.S. help "out of the ashes of a painful past." He went on to define the cold war as he saw it today: "I am convinced that in the new competition of ideologies and economic assistance we cannot hope for the success of our democratic conception unless this gives concrete and factual evidence of its superiority [by removing] injustice and positions of inferiority within each national structure, and internationally . . ." At the National Press Club, President Frank Holmes remarked of "Gronchi that he was born in Pisa, the city of the Leaning Tower, and 'he leans to the left but hasn't fallen over.'" Gronchi acknowledged the introduction: "I would like to be considered as a man who stands on his own two feet and doesn't lean to the right or the left. And if there is any significance, the Leaning Tower leans to the northwest."

At week's end Giovanni Gronchi headed off for a NATO briefing (by an Italian-speaking U.S. officer) at Norfolk,

Va., en route for a look at Rocky Mountain landscapes, California seascapes and Manhattan skyscrapers. He left in Washington the impression of a man who did indeed stand on his own feet. Since the U.S. hope for Italy is the continuing development of a strong, self-respecting nation, President Gronchi's visit has been a warning sign of his country's resurgence toward its place among the powers.

The Climate of Aid

From Washington last week came the first statistics on the much-touted Communist economic offensive.

The big item: of a promised \$500 million in economic credits and grants-in-aid the Communists have delivered \$23.4 million—between 4% and 5% of their promises. The U.S. has sent \$37 billion abroad since the war, including \$4.3 billion to the Middle East alone.

Other sample comparisons:

India. Since 1950 the U.S. has made outright gifts of about \$266 million, plus loans of \$272 million; the Communists have contracted to build a 1,000,000-ton-capacity steel plant on an \$80 million to \$95 million loan at 2½% to be repaid in twelve annual installments.

Pakistan. Since 1951 the U.S. has made gifts of \$290 million and loans of \$65 million; the Communists have advanced 200 tons of tubing and three mobile electric stations for drilling rigs.

Egypt. Since 1951 the U.S. has given \$62.3 million in technical and development aid, recently offered \$55 million more to help start the new Aswan dam; the Communists have made several offers of aid, including "a new railway network" and a \$5,600,000 electric plant.

Indonesia. Since 1949 the U.S. has given about \$142 million; the Communists

® With Signora Gronchi, Vice President and Mrs. Nixon, U.S. Ambassador to Italy Luce.

have offered an \$8,000,000 loan to rehabilitate a sugar mill.

Despite their negligible showing on actual aid delivered, the Communists are getting political results that are far from negligible. In many underdeveloped and new countries, the climate of opinion is strongly anti-capitalist, especially where capitalism can be linked to memories of imperialism. Government-to-government aid from the U.S. does not necessarily become an argument for free enterprise. Government-to-government aid from Moscow fits ideologically into the planned economy, anti-free-enterprise prejudices of those countries.

Economically, Red aid to underdeveloped countries cannot hope to rival U.S. activity. Propaganda-wise, the Communists are getting a lot of mileage out of each ruble that goes abroad.

AGRICULTURE

Bales for Sale

Ezra Taft Benson called newsmen to his office one afternoon last week, happily shook hands all around, then leaned back in his leather chair and made an announcement: on Aug. 1 the Department of Agriculture will commence selling its 7,000,000-odd bales of surplus cotton at competitive world prices.

Secretary Benson had cause to smile; the decision meant victory for the department in a long, drawn-out discussion with the State Department. Benson is eager to export Commodity Credit Corp. cotton at attractive prices and has felt prods from similarly inclined cotton growers and Congressmen. The State Department, sensitive to pleas from fretful cotton countries, e.g., Egypt, Peru, Mexico, advised holding back the surplus lest it ruin the market and upset the economies of friendly countries.

At his news conference Benson emphasized that there will be no cotton dumping. The Commodity Credit Corp. has sold through bids the last of a million bales of lower-grade cotton under a special program announced last year. Bids far below the world market price are refused. The CCC will follow the same sales technique with the 7,000,000 bales of more desirable upland cotton; later it may also dispose of another 6,000,000 bales held against loans. Cotton exports, 2,750,000 bales this year, will be upped gradually to a hoped-for 5,000,000 bales a year as the U.S., whose share of the postwar export cotton trade has slumped from 39% to 20%, moves to regain markets.

Secretary Benson's announcement came as the Senate neared a vote on the Administration-opposed measure to restore rigid price supports for basic farm crops. Democrats charged that Benson deliberately timed his news to sway Southern Democrats to flexible supports. Smiling, the Secretary of Agriculture admitted that he had talked with some Southern Congressmen, guessed that the timing would not hurt any.

THE CONGRESS

The New Chairman

From Martin Van Buren to Pat McCarran, for better or worse, the chairmanship of the U.S. Senate's Judiciary Committee has been a wellspring of power. The committee handles up to half the legislation submitted to the Senate, passes on all nominations to the federal courts (including the Supreme Court) and on all Justice Department positions requiring Senate confirmation. It has jurisdiction over all legislation on immigration and citizenship. It studies all amendments proposed to the U.S. Constitution. It handles civil rights matters. Last week, after the death of Chairman Harley Kilgore, the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee went to a man considered by many to be the nation's most dangerous

Eastland's Democratic Party. If I can ever separate them, I would assume I would be for Adlai Stevenson, but until I can separate them, I am against Senator Eastland's Democratic Party."

Ready for Harness

The Upper Basin of the Colorado River is 110,000 square miles of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, all thirsting for water to develop their rich mineral resources and irrigate their potentially fine farmlands (TIME, Jan. 31, 1955). For 50 years basin planners have talked about a vast power and reclamation project to bring under control the Upper Colorado, last great unharnessed river system in the U.S. Yet four Congresses passed over the plan, mostly because of the opposition from conservationists (who feared, among other things, that a dam proposed for Echo Park, Colo. would flood the Dinosaur National Monument) and Southern California power interests (who profit under the present distribution of the Colorado's water).

Last year the Upper Colorado project was finally approved by the U.S. Senate—but its chances for House passage this year seemed doubtful. To mute the cries of the conservationists, the bill's managers agreed to drop the Echo Park dam from the House measure. Last week, while the House debated the bill, President Eisenhower made a strong plea for the bill, "an opportunity at last to treat the whole great, mighty Colorado River as a single entity, to treat it on a basin basis instead of merely local and individual. I hope we can have positive action on that as rapidly as possible."

Positive action came the next day: the House, by a surprising 256-to-136 vote, passed the Upper Colorado bill. It authorized spending \$756 million on four major dams and on participating projects that would irrigate 132,000 acres of new land and supply additional water to 250,000 acres already under irrigation. Power from the dams will be purchased from the Federal Government by private utilities. After the House vote, the Upper Colorado bill was sent to a conference committee, where differences in the House and Senate versions were to be ironed out.

Other congressional work done:
¶ The House Ways and Means Committee, in approving a money-raising section of the vast road construction program, voted to assess highway users nearly \$14 billion in new taxes over the next 16 years. Among the committee recommendations is a 1¢ hike in the present 2¢-per-gallon gasoline and diesel fuel tax; a 3¢-per-lb. increase in the present 5¢-per-lb. tire tax; a 2% increase in the tax on the sales price of trucks, buses and trailers; and a new annual tax of \$1.50 per 1,000 lbs. on trucks weighing more than 26,000 lbs.
¶ The Ways and Means Committee also voted to extend for one year, until April 1, 1957, the present tax on corporation earnings (30% on the first \$25,000 and 52% thereafter) and the excise taxes on liquor, cigarettes, gasoline, etc.



Associated Press

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S EASTLAND Dark warnings.

demagogue: Mississippi's racist Senator James Eastland.

In a Senate speech after the Supreme Court's desegregation decision, Eastland said that the Supreme Court "has been indoctrinated and brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups." Speaking last January to members of the White Citizens' Councils in Columbia, S.C., he said that the Justices of the Supreme Court in the segregation decision had "prostituted both the letter and the spirit of the U.S. Constitution." The groups working toward improved civil rights "run from the blood Red of the Communist Party to the almost equally Red of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A."

Eastland's succession to the judiciary chair is bound to have political repercussions in the North. Last week, for example N.A.A.C.P. Counsel Thurgood Marshall, a New Deal Democrat, said: "I have terrible difficulty in separating Adlai Stevenson's Democratic Party from Senator

JUDGMENTS & PROPHECIES

EISENHOWER'S DECISION

WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES HERALD:

THE decision has now been transferred from Mr. Eisenhower to the people. If it were merely a question of personal popularity, Mr. Eisenhower might now be elected by acclamation. But it is far more than that. Many persons who have the kindest feelings toward him may experience misgivings about the wisdom of his willingness to continue a burden of office that involves risks for him and for the country as well. Others will think the risks worth taking because of the benefits of continuity in the Eisenhower policies.

BOSTON POST:

THE American people have been handed a hard choice. First of all they are asked to determine on the basis of certain unevaluated clinical information whether they want a President for the next four years who cannot give his utmost to the office. Next they are asked to believe that this is a good thing for them and for the country. And they are told that the President's health would improve in the White House more than if he became a private citizen. The White House was not planned as a sanatorium or a nursing home.

BOSTON HERALD:

THE issue of health is a real one. The country is fortunate that all the facts have been put before it, and not hidden behind the kind of bravado that drove F. D. Roosevelt through the rain in his last campaign.

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM:

FOR the type of "front porch" campaign which President Eisenhower said he would wage, there is plenty of precedent. Calvin Coolidge in 1924 did no strenuous campaigning but easily won election. The President has little need for introducing himself to the voters. Nothing he could say in the campaign could add greatly to what he has already said.

Columnist MAX LERNER in the New York Post:

UP to now [Eisenhower] has been candid about having to limit himself on his job. Now he asserts that he has for some weeks been fulfilling all the duties of the Presidency. The fact is that he has not. If he had, there would not have been the fiasco about the tanks for Saudi Arabia, nor the Dulles whooper about the Russian defeat and retreat all over the world, nor the deep silence about the mounting

race crisis in the South, nor the complete absence of an American policy on Israel and the Middle East. If this is a test of working at full capacity, then God help America and its people in the crisis of the years ahead.

Little Rock's ARKANSAS GAZETTE:

THE voter should remember that the issue of a "part-time President" was becoming increasingly lively even before [the] heart attack last September. Mr. Eisenhower had spent more time away from the job than any other President of modern times. The voters must realize, too, that the Democrats are not being arbitrary or capricious when they concentrate much of their early campaign fire on Vice President Nixon. If there is one thing Dwight Eisenhower is supposed to have accomplished, it is the restoration of what might be called national "peace of mind." But if it is "peace of mind" that the American people want, they don't want Nixon.

Hearst's New York Daily Mirror:

CONTROVERSY over whether President Eisenhower's health is a campaign issue strikes us as silly. Of course it is an issue. Ike made it an issue, himself, candidly and honestly. Pursuing the "health issue," let us consider the effect upon the GOP ticket if the enemies of Richard Nixon succeed in shoving him aside for someone more palatable to them. That would be taken as an admission that the party really does not expect President Eisenhower to fill out a second term, and therefore is concentrating on the vice-presidency.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES:

NIXON does not always mirror the philosophies and attitudes of Mr. Eisenhower. He is impulsive and often immature. He is an extreme partisan. He attracts the support of those Republicans—the radical right wing—who are not in sympathy with much of the Eisenhower program. Conversely he alienates those independent and Democratic voters who are attracted to Mr. Eisenhower. In urging a stronger vice-presidential candidate—one of presidential stature—we do not wish to convey that we have any special doubts about Mr. Eisenhower's ability to serve out another term. His own assurance of his confidence is good enough for us, but he is mortal.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS:

THE President is well aware of the concentrated attack by which the Democrats have sought to tear down Nixon. He also knows that a strong Republican faction would prefer another

candidate. To thrust the crown upon Nixon at this time, therefore, would simply be to increase the force of that assault. For the President to dump Nixon at San Francisco, however, would be to acknowledge that his high praise did not necessarily convey unswerving support; to confess, in effect, that he had made a serious mistake, or to imply that his desire for re-election might lead him to place expediency above right.

NEW YORK POST:

THE circumstances surrounding the President's candidacy invite the expression of deep Democratic doubts about the regency in prospect. Let it also be said, however, that such a campaign alone can hardly assure Democratic victory. There is vast popular affection for Ike. His Administration is vulnerable on many matters; but its record can only be challenged by a party which has a deep and passionate liberal faith. At this moment the Democratic Party is shadowed by the racist war of Jim Eastland, by the attempted gas "give-away" of Lyndon Johnson and by Walter George's crusade against an expanded foreign aid program.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

THE Democrats, or those of them whose political activity increased markedly after the President was stricken, may now lose interest in the forthcoming campaign on the theory that Mr. Eisenhower has victory in the bag. We hope this attitude will not prevail. We were not among those who believed that Republican prospects depended entirely upon Mr. Eisenhower's decision. The Republican Party is not a one-man party, and this is not a one-party country. A great many things can happen between now and November.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) ADVERTISER:

DEEP South states are not going to get any comfort from either party. Both parties and their candidates, whoever, are going to be aggressive and demanding in their stands on segregation. Presumably the two parties in this respect will cancel each other off.

Columnist THOMAS L. STOKES:

IF the President should be re-elected, that would mean for the Eisenhower group a lease of four more years during which to try to remake the party into what is sometimes called "the Eisenhower image." By this is meant an internationalist, moderately progressive political organization which has "moderation" as its motto. It also might bring on a prolonged Republican control of government.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE ALLIES

The Old Order Crumbles

In the swirl of events, not the cold war but the decline of empires held the headlines last week. The West's two great empires—Britain and France—put in a damaging week. Bowing to the inevitable, France conceded a resentful Morocco the independence it might have granted, and thereby earned more gratitude, more than two years ago. Fighting the unthinkable, France watched in anguish and anger as its leaders fumbled and Algeria slipped away, and with it France's inexorably dwindling claim to world power.

Britain suffered its worst humiliation in years when Jordan's young King Hussein sacked the famed Lieut. General John Bagot Glubb and sent him out of the country under armed guard. In the golden years when Britain's political writ ran clear and strong through all the ancient kingdoms from Egypt to Iran, Britain created Jordan. Over the years Britain protected the new Arab nation, supported it, gave it an army that was the Arab world's finest. Britain educated its young King, helped maintain him on his throne as it had his grandfather before him. Now young King Hussein cried to cheering mobs: "I pray God will help us regain our stolen rights."

Never Again! The West's foreign ministers did not take all this sitting down. Instead, they did what foreign ministers now do when they get in a jam: hop a plane. Britain's Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, on his way to Pakistan for a meeting of the SEATO council, had planned a swing through the Middle East to shore up Britain's wobbly prestige. Glubb's ejection caught him in Cairo in the awkward moment of conferring with Egypt's triumphant Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser, who has been energetically egging King Hussein on. Crowded Egypt's Minister of State: "We Arabs are no more a merchandise to be bought and sold in the market of domination and imperialism. Never again will anybody lead Arab forces in defense of honor except the sons of Arab nations."

For the British there were other embarrassments. Cyprus, its last major Middle East bastion since the British were forced out of Egypt and Suez, is still restlessly demanding self-determination. And as Lloyd headed east to Pakistan, his plane stopped at Bahrain Island, a rich oil sheikdom under British protection, off the coast of Saudi Arabia. Foreign Minister Lloyd's cavalcade was met with a shower of stones from a rioting mob shouting, "Down with Britain."

As Lloyd flew on to Karachi, by way of New Delhi, Pakistan chose that moment to declare itself an Islamic republic and to emphasize its optional ties to the British Empire. "We accept the Queen not as our sovereign, but as the symbol of free asso-

ciation of the Commonwealth," declared Prime Minister Chaudri Mohammed Ali. In today's world, the British were more apt to be Pakistan than angry at Pakistan's action. Pakistan's formula for membership in the Commonwealth (the same as India's) may sound intolerable to empire diehards, but it actually reflects a successful transition from the old master-servant relationship of empire to voluntary partnership in equality.*

Get Together. Also flying toward Karachi at week's end were France's Foreign Minister Christian Pineau and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Between sessions with SEATO's other five foreign ministers, the Big Three plan to confer on



Alfred Eisenstaedt—Lore

FOREIGN SECRETARY LLOYD
Anguish, anger, awkwardness.

the Middle East. There the troubles were not, by any means, all of Russia's making, though the Russians are ready to profit from the divisions and hatreds.

Britain, France and the U.S. have some getting together to do. The U.S. has been fathering the impression that, in all, things are going pretty well all over; Britain, specifically affected by the turn of events, was stunned by the latest blows to its prestige; weary France saw no easy way out of its colonial problems. An old order was crumbling, and a new coherence was still to be found.

* Emphasizing its new status, however, Pakistan let it be known it would not welcome Lord Louis Mountbatten, last Viceroy of India and now Britain's First Sea Lord, who planned to visit Pakistan in the course of a round-robin visit to Commonwealth naval commanders. Pakistan links Mountbatten with bitter memories of the partition of India and Pakistan. Mountbatten bowed gracefully to the protests and canceled his visit.

JORDAN

The Passing of the Proconsul

A small Jordanian plane rolled to a stop on the tarmac of Nicosia airfield on Britain's island of Cyprus, and from it wearily stepped a small, stooped, grey man in a rumpled brown pin-stripe suit. The man in mufti, scarcely able to hold back his tears, was Lieut. General John Bagot Glubb, 58, for more than a quarter of a century one of the most potent and famous figures of British imperial power in the Middle East. Last week, suddenly and savagely, the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan sacked and shipped off the desert proconsul who had made its army—the British-equipped Arab Legion—the best fighting force in the Arab world.

The news shocked London. Prime Minister Eden summoned his principal ministers to emergency consultations on this latest blow to Britain's vanishing prestige in the Middle East. The *Times* labeled Jordan's act "the most sinister event which has occurred in the Middle East since the Egyptian purchase of arms from the Communists." Mourned the *Tory Daily Telegraph*: "General Glubb represents the last of that group of British individuals including T. E. Lawrence to whom Arab countries of the Middle East owe an incalculable debt."

Desert Welcome. Britain created Jordan in the '20s to provide a throne for its World War I ally the Hashemite Emir Abdullah. Glubb arrived from Iraq to work for Abdullah's dusty, black-tent Bedouin kingdom. How, asked Abdullah's father, had Glubb traveled? "Riding a camel," said the newcomer, in fluent Arabic. "By Allah!" exclaimed the old warrior. "This one is a Bedouin!"

More Arab than the Arabs, Glubb Pasha loved to recite Arab classics, finger Moslem prayer beads (though himself an Anglican), and walk hand in hand in Eastern fashion with Abdullah in the King's garden. During interminable parleys with desert sheiks, he would pick imaginary lice from his burnoose to make his guests feel at home. Called Abu Huneik (Father of the Little Jaw) because of a bullet wound incurred on the Western front in World War I, he molded his loyal tribesmen into a hard-disciplined force of 20,000 men that helped to save Iraq from a pro-Nazi revolt in World War II and alone among Arab armies stood up to the Israelis in the Palestinian war.

But the division of Palestine and the birth of Israel flooded Jordan with hard-mouthed urban refugees who knew nothing of desert chivalry and saw in Glubb Pasha only a treacherous foreigner who had declined to order his troops to charge straight across Israel. By last fall, when Britain tried to rush its ally Jordan into the anti-Communist Baghdad pact, the wildest forces of Arab nationalism, urged on by Egyptian propaganda and Saudi-

Arabian gold, flowed through the little land. Glubb's Legion put down the rioters but only after young (20) King Hussein (who was schooled, like Winston Churchill, at Harrow and Sandhurst) had fore-sworn the Baghdad pact and some of the Arab Legionnaires had refused to fight against the mob.

Goodbye with Tanks. Within the Legion a group of anti-British nationalists formed, similar to the "Free Officers" clique that overthrew Egypt's King Farouk. They found allies against Glubb in Premier Rifai and in Queen Mother Zaine, who has been collecting a \$280,000 annual subsidy from Saudi Arabia's King Saud to work against the British position. Last week, with nationalist sentiment running high, the officers forced the young King to choose between General Glubb and his own throne.

The King met with the Cabinet, also with British Ambassador Charles Duke. Reportedly under guard of 16 tanks, Glubb, his wife, son and adopted Arab daughter were packed off to the airport. Minutes later King Hussein went on the radio to deliver a brief eulogy of the Legion. As soon as he finished speaking, an announcer read a royal *irada* (decree) dismissing Glubb, two British aides and three senior Arab officers, and designating Major General Radd Innab as the Legion's new commander.

For three days Jordanians, many of them Palestinian refugees who rioted so destructively last December, danced in Amman's streets. When the young King drove through the capital after visiting his mother's palace, citizens stopped his Mercedes and crowded to shake his hand. Later, speaking from his balcony, Hussein pledged that his first goal will be to regain Arab rights in Palestine.

After Injury, Insult. By week's end British Foreign Office men were beginning to minimize Glubb's dismissal, and to say that Jordan was still bound to Britain by a 20-year treaty of alliance. Glubb, arriving in London, went along with their line, but acknowledged that he feared for the future of the Legion's remaining 60 British officers. The British said that Hussein had sent word that he still wanted to be friends, just as he had also sent a courier with an autographed photograph of himself to the departing Glubb. But the public expulsion of Glubb, without thanks or praise, after 25 years' service, spoke louder than Hussein's professions.

The King was already basking in Arab praise. Cairo hailed Jordan's act as a victory for Egypt's Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser, and boasted that Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia would shortly meet to make good on their pledge to pay the \$25 million annual subsidy that Britain has until now furnished Jordan.

Last week's events in Jordan constituted a crushing defeat for the British and a setback for the whole Western position in the area. Israel, which used to denounce Glubb Pasha, now recognized him as a moderating force among the Arabs, and took his dismissal as a sign that the



GLUBB PASHA
Revolt in the desert.

neighbor country may disintegrate and that Egypt may install a puppet regime among the diehard Palestinian refugees west of the Jordan.

The ancient way—subsidy, British advisers, British control—had its disadvantages and was plainly out of date. But it would be hard to raise a cheer for the new way taking its place, urged on by Arab intrigue and bribe, exulting in disorder and governed by the street mobs and those who know how to guide them.



KING HUSSEIN & MOTHER
Dancing in the streets.

SYRIA

Communist Penetration

Immediately to the north of Jordan lies Syria, an ancient land but an independent Arab nation for only ten years.* It is regarded by the U.S. State Department as the Arab nation most dangerously infiltrated by Communists. Czechoslovaks have already let Syria have 50 German tanks at the giveaway price of \$8,000 apiece. Last week Cairo's radio reported that a shipment of Czechoslovakian arms, presumably including the tanks, reached a Syrian port.

Since the Communists launched their drive to penetrate the Middle East last year, six Iron Curtain countries have made agreements with Syria to ship industrial goods in exchange for Syria's surplus cotton. The Czechs have offered to build two cement plants, the East Germans a textile factory. Last week Syria voted \$23 million to build an oil refinery at Homs. Next day the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey offered to build the refinery at its own expense. So low, however, was Russia's bid (reportedly \$10 million) that the Syrians are considering approving both projects.

Reason for Communism's easy success in Syria is the weakness that has characterized all its governments since the French pulled out in 1946. Each has been subject to the sway of Damascus' fast-mobilizing street demonstrations. The Syrian army, penetrated by Communist influence, now backs the fellow-traveling Arab Socialist Resurrection Party, which noisily opposes Western policies. Syria is the only Arab country that has elected an avowed Communist to Parliament. Having long since shed the "independent" label under which he first campaigned, Deputy Khaled Bakdash last week headed back from the 20th Communist Party Congress in Moscow full of useful new guidance.

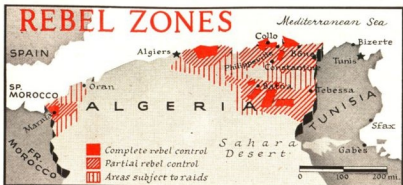
FRANCE

War by Little Packets?

In Paris the atmosphere was reminiscent of the bitter closing days of the Indo-China war. Editorialists summoned their darkest tones, politicians warned of "the line of last defense," headlines cried: TO LOSE ALGERIA IS TO LOSE FRANCE. Premier Guy Mollet, in the center of it all, hovered uncomfortably. Once again irresolution was at the helm in France.

Minister Resident in Algeria Robert Lacoste hurried back to Paris in a mood of desperate urgency, and with a proposal that combined threat and promise. He

* Promised independence after the Ottoman Empire collapsed in 1918, Syria was mandated to France, which claimed an "interest" in the area dating from the Crusader kingdoms founded there by Frankish knights in the 11th century. In May 1941 Gaullist General Georges Catroux drove out Vichyite administrators and proclaimed Syria's independence. By 1944 France had shifted most powers to the Syrians, and when the last troops withdrew in April 1946 Syria was completely independent—France's first postwar loss of empire.



Time Map by J. Donovan

asked for another 200,000 men to reinforce the 230,000 troops already in Algeria, and for a huge investment program in Algeria totaling \$570 million. Not until order was restored, he argued, should France negotiate with the rebels. The most influential man in Mollet's Cabinet, Minister-Without-Portfolio Pierre Mendès-France, backed Lacoste's military plans, but demanded that the government open negotiations with the rebels at once.

The Compromiser. By instinct and his Socialist upbringing a pacifist and anti-colonialist, Guy Mollet did not like the role he was cast in. Lacoste's 200,000 men would mean calling up French youths months early and keeping others in the army past their time, outraging thousands of French mothers with votes. On the other hand, talk of negotiations with "the murderers of French women and children" would antagonize thousands of others. For eight hours the Cabinet debated and argued. Lacoste at one point resigned, then was persuaded to reconsider. Finally Mollet compromised on a crash economic program of \$70 million and the dispatch of 50,000 troops. These could be obtained without any special call-ups by robbing France's already skeletonized NATO forces. General Augustin Guillaume, chief of the French general staff, who as Morocco's Resident General deposed Sultan Ben Youssef two years ago, resigned in protest. He was replaced by General Paul Ely, whose name to Frenchmen unfortunately calls up the last despairing days of Indo-China.

Mollet took to the air, appealing to the rebels: "If you lay down your arms, free and loyal elections will be organized within three months after the end of the combat and acts of violence." But "first, the guns must be silenced." He promised to discuss a new deal with the elected leaders that would respect "the originality and rights of the Moslem community," but he reiterated the familiar refrain: "Algeria is and will remain indissolubly linked to France." If these offers were rejected, "France would then be constrained to mobilize all her resources to insure by every means the security of the population."

Useless Blood. Mollet's program did not sit well with anybody. "A fake attempt to negotiate peace and half measures to prepare for war!" cried Jean

Jacques Servan-Schreiber in *L'Express* (the newspaper of the Mendès-France camp, which this week gave up its costly attempt to become a Parisian daily and went back to being a weekly). The left-wing *Combat* warned: "It is the Indo-China solution. The shameful war by *petits paquets* [little packets], the blood spilled uselessly, with the prospect of an increasing extension of hostilities, capped by a new Dienbienphu." The government itself was showing telltale signs of dissension, and Mendès-France was talking of quitting.

In Algeria 300 were killed in one of the bloodiest weeks in the 16 months of crisis. In theory, if it comes to war in Algeria, the odds should favor the government, which has 200,000 French soldiers pitted against perhaps 15,000 armed rebels. But as in Indo-China, the rebels can count on the encouragement, tacit support or at least the silence of 8,000,000 Algerians.

A Single People

France's two other North African territories moved nearer independence—and farther from France. For two weeks Foreign Minister Christian Pineau's negotiators had been stubbornly insisting that France could never agree to recognize Morocco's independence until Sultan Ben Youssef had also accepted terms of "interdependence." Last week France gave in. It signed a declaration recognizing Morocco's sovereignty and granting Morocco the right to maintain an army and conduct its own diplomacy. The terms of interdependence are still to be written.

Tunisia's Premier Tahar ben Amar was also in Paris to negotiate fresh concessions from the French. The day the Moroccan declaration was signed, Premier ben Amar conferred earnestly with Ben Youssef. Between them, the Moroccans and Tunisians had set up a political whipsaw which had France dodging. Tunisia was the first to win local self-government, from then-Premier Mendès-France. Moroccans promptly demanded the same thing, and with the precedent of Tunisia, no succeeding government could deny them. Now the Tunisians were back to get whatever the Moroccans got. Said Ben Youssef to Premier ben Amar with satisfaction: "North Africa is a single people. What profits one of us, also profits the other."

Plain Talk

Two hours after the French government announced that Premier Guy Mollet had accepted an invitation to visit Moscow in May, his fellow Socialist, Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, unburdened himself of the sharpest talk any French foreign minister had directed at France's allies in years. Addressing the Anglo-American press club, Pineau declared bluntly: "I am in deep disagreement with the policy followed by the Western nations during recent years." His thesis: "We have made an enormous mistake in deciding that security problems were the only international problems we had to worry about. Of course we need security. Of course we need strong armies. But need we talk of this all the time?"

Pineau pointed to SEATO's recent naval and military maneuvers off Thailand. "Do you really think that, in this atomic era, this handful of ships will give the impression that the West is the leader of the world? The Bulganin-Khrushchev tour of India was much more important. If the West does not make an effort in the direction of propositions of peace, we shall be beaten first on the field of propaganda and then on that of policy."

As for France's friends, "despite alliances, despite affirmations, there is no real common French-British-American policy today," said Pineau. He pointed to North Africa, where France blames much of its troubles on tacit U.S. support of the Arabs. "We have the impression that behind certain forms of rebellion and of propaganda there lurks the desire of certain powers to swallow up the heritage of France." Turning on the Americans present, he reproached the U.S. for backing the government of Ngo Dinh Diem against the French: "Each time you Americans do something wrong, you do



FOREIGN MINISTER PINEAU
With the acerbity of retreat.

European

it with the best of intentions. If there had been full cooperation on Indo-China, we would not have arrived where we are today."

Pineau spoke with the acerbity of a Frenchman sick and tired of hearing only criticism from his allies. His speech made no stir in France, a nation oppressed by long years of retreat and humiliation, and all too ready to believe that the fault must be somewhere else.

Exodus

One year ago Saigon's Rue Catinat was a glittering, neon-splashed midway choked with shoppers, promenaders and fun-seekers. Last week its sidewalks were all but deserted. Shop after shop stood with windows boarded up. At a cabaret once loud with the jokes and bawling of red-bereted paratroopers, sailors and the *képis blancs* of the French Foreign Legion, all was quiet. By the hundreds and thousands the French, with no place in the new independent state of Viet Nam, were leaving the city they had once made famous as "the Paris of the Orient."

Last week Radio France Asie, the official French broadcasting station in the area, closed down for good, and from Paris came word that the last of France's troops, some 13,000 in all, would leave Viet Nam in the immediate future. For weeks truckloads of French soldiers bound for troubled North Africa have rumbled towards the waterfront, their full-throated soldiers' songs ringing out under the arched tamarind trees like a recession. "There is no singing now," said the French proprietor of a local bar when they had passed. "Only the voices of the ghosts of our old comrades."

Other merchants echoed his woe in the sharp decline of French imports. In the villages outside the city the French army auctioned off its surplus to local businessmen, while Vietnamese shopkeepers eyed the stores and stalls of their French counterparts and waited patiently for them to go broke. "We can wait," they told the French, who rejected their absurdly low offers. "Your price will drop."

RUSSIA

O, Ekaterina

In the Soviet Union women have the same status as men, and they may be seen laboring in road gangs as well as on assembly lines. But sex equality does not extend up the ladder of achievement. "One cannot overlook the fact," First Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev told the recent 20th Congress of the Communist Party, "that in a number of party and local government organizations women are seldom promoted to leading posts." Last week Khrushchev himself promoted Ekaterina Furtseva to be an alternate member of the Party Presidium (which succeeded the old Politburo), the highest post ever held by a woman in the Soviet Union.

In the early days of Bolshevism, leading women Communists tended to be

of two kinds: either freewheeling intellectuals like the handsome and dashing Aleksandra Kollantay, sometime U.S.S.R. ambassador, who advocated free speech and practiced free love, or professional revolutionaries like somber, spectacled Rozalia Zemliachka, the civil war liquidator of the Crimea, and the white-haired oldtime Chekist Elena Stasova. Although Stalin liquidated thousands of male members of the party apparatus in the great 1937 purges, he left these and other top women alone. But Stalin did not trust old revolutionaries, men or women.

Corper's Progress. Ekaterina Furtseva is the kind of woman functionary that Communist Stalin set out to create when

At 46 she wears her hair in a severe hairdo and is often seen in a dark suit with white blouse and necktie. But last November she appeared at a big party affair in a slashing evening dress, danced with party bigwigs until 2 a.m. Moscow scuttlebutt says Ekaterina is now a sports car buff, drives a speedy ZIS 112. She is also said to be married to the Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia and to have two children, but in Russia, where no such private details are ever recorded in the public press, neither fact is readily verifiable.

Friend Nikita. One of the things that has clearly helped *Ninotchka* Ekaterina to power is the support of bulletheaded



COMMUNIST FURTEVA (RIGHT) & COLLEAGUES*
Since May Day, life hasn't been the same.

Savfoto

he refashioned the party after the purges. A minor party worker in Kursk and the Crimea, she was called to Moscow and sent to the Institute of Chemical Technology. She graduated in 1941 as a chemical engineer. But instead of practicing her profession, she and her technical knowledge were used to prompt and police other workers. As she came up through the Moscow party secretariat, her speeches rang with carping phrases: "The Kirov dynamo factory is seriously lagging behind," or a local party committee "does not exercise influence on the march towards the fulfillment of the thematical plan of scientific research." She told the Physics Institute: "How can there be any talk of criticism and self-criticism when . . . 102 of the personnel are related or working under the supervision of relatives?" Stalin liked Comrade Ekaterina enough to let her make a speech at the 19th Party Congress (1952).

Ekaterina Furtseva has not changed her line, but like many another top Communist, she shows signs of being more relaxed since the death of her old patron.

Nikita Khrushchev. She went along with Khrushchev on his junkets to Czechoslovakia and Red China (1954). At the May Day celebrations last year, Khrushchev spotted her standing among the crowd of party officials in Red Square and, before the onlooking thousands, came trotting down from Lenin's tomb to greet her and lead her to a place beside the great. Life has not been quite the same for Ekaterina since.

Her new importance in the Soviet world is indicated by the fact that she shares her promotion as an alternate to the Party Presidium with Red army Marshal Georgy Zhukov, *Pravda* Editor Dmitry Shepilov (often rumored to be Molotov's eventual successor as Foreign Minister), aging Nikolai Shvernik, longtime trade unions boss, and two party leaders from the critical Virgin Land areas, where a massive effort is being made to boost agricultural production. The whole package bears the Khrushchev stamp.

* Nina Popova (left), head of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee, and Marshal Semyon Budenny.

ITALY

Dissidents in Red

Khrushchev's new python policy—embrace, constrict and devour—was such a change in Communist tactics that it forced the rest of the world to find new responses. But if it thus posed difficulty for everybody else, it also raised a few heartburns among the Communists themselves. The trouble was most apparent in Italy, which has the largest Communist Party outside Communist territory. In Rome last week 500 Reds, wearing red scarves and calling themselves Democratic Communists, marched through the streets shouting protests against the "soft" leadership of Palmiro Togliatti.

In Rome's swank Parioli district they gathered in a movie theater in response to a call from 39 Communist leaders, mostly onetime partisan fighters in World War II (including five expelled from the party by Togliatti and 14 with expulsions pending). These were the militants: they had read their Marx and Lenin; they believe in the inevitability of violence. They issued a manifesto accusing the party directorate of abandoning the Marxist-Leninist line, of giving up the fight against capitalism and of behaving not like revolutionaries, but like reformed Socialists who believe that Socialism may be attained by parliamentary means. Recalled the 39: "During that period after the war, when some of our comrades tried to collaborate with other parties, they . . . were unable to modify in any way the social structure of Italy."

Disavowing the idea of forming a breakaway group, the dissidents said their immediate aim was to force the party to convoke an all-Italy congress at which Togliatti's leadership would be tested by vote. But Togliatti, due back from Moscow where he had enthusiastically endorsed the Khrushchev line (a confirmation of his longtime policy in Italy), was more firmly entrenched in the leadership than ever before. The old militants were naive indeed if they thought Communist policy could change from the bottom, not the top.

GREAT BRITAIN

Wastebasket Defense

After making a careful reappraisal of Soviet war potential, Sir Anthony Eden's military advisers came to a gloomy conclusion. They have now revised from ten years to five their estimate of the time it will take before Russian industrial strength reaches the point where the Communists may again be tempted to violent global conquest. Last week the Commons debated the government's preparations for war—old-style or nuclear—and found the country's defense ragged.

Outlining plans to spend \$4.3 billion this year (\$32.2 million more than in 1955), Sir Walter Monckton, a wealthy and urbane lawyer, ran into heavy going in his first big speech as Minister of Defense. When he calmly announced that the

government was making plans in case of nuclear attack to evacuate 12 million persons, shouts of "Where to?" cannoned all over the Labor side of the House. "Areas of least concentration," replied Monckton lamely. Former War Secretary John Strachey dryly reminded him that his own ministry's pamphlet showed that "a bomb dropped on Liverpool would be lethal as far as the east coast."

Laborite Richard Rapier Stokes, acridly observing that Monckton was the fourth Tory at the Defense Ministry in four



DEFENSE MINISTER MONCKTON
Most of his aircraft were missing.

years, attacked the government for failing either to coordinate effective research for tomorrow's war or to provide the weapons for today's. "There are no airplanes," he said, "and it is no use pretending that there are." A successful industrialist himself (iron foundries, etc.), Stokes asserted that British aircraft manufacturers "have been living on their failures." In ten years, he said, Britain has spent \$2.8 billion on 166 aircraft projects, 142 of which "went into the wastepaper basket as useless." Of these 166 aircraft projects, he said, only eight proved successful.

Early this month the government, with great fanfare, set up a flying column of 2,500 cold-war troopers supposedly in instant readiness to take off for any place—Malaya, Kenya, Cyprus. But according to Stokes, the government lacks the planes to move them.

CYPRUS

Copper Island

Hoping to pull off a coup by personal diplomacy, British Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd flew to Cyprus last week to try to win a settlement from the island's Ethnarch, Archbishop Makarios. The bearded archbishop was plainly in no mood for compromise. "The British," he

said, "must exclude any possibility of further retreat by us no matter how tough their stand may appear."

Self-determination for Cyprus is an issue that agitates three NATO partners, Greece, Britain and Turkey. Not so well known is an American interest there.

Scholars disagree on whether the island of Cyprus (in Greek, Kypros) took its name from the Greek word for copper, or whether it was just the other way around. For 30 centuries before the birth of Christ, much of the copper known to the Mediterranean world came from Cyprus, where clumps of almost pure metal once lay loose on the ground. Agamemnon was said to have sailed for Troy carrying a brand-new sword of Cyprian copper. The weapon Alexander the Great brandished against his enemies was the gift of a Cypriot king.

Roman know-how, spreading to Cyprus in 58 B.C., managed to squeeze a rich payload out of Cyprian ore bodies for at least four centuries more, leaving behind slag heaps of exhausted ore that are still standing today. Then, for close to 1,500 years, the world forgot the copper that made Cyprus famous.

Late Date. Conqueror after conqueror followed the Romans across the beach-heads of the vulnerable Mediterranean island, but none bothered to investigate the mineral riches that lay beneath its soil. In 1912 the chance visit of an American geologist to a New York Public Library led to their rediscovery.

Hired by a Los Angeles engineering firm to hunt out new deposits in the southwestern U.S. and the Mexican desert, discouraged by his failure and waiting impatiently for a primping girl friend to meet him at the library, Geologist Charles Godfrey Gunther idly thumbed his way through an old volume of ancient history. His eye fell on a chapter concerning ancient Cyprus and copper. Months later, with the backing of Colonel Seeley Mudd and Philip Wiseman, Gunther began the long and finally successful search for new copper on Cyprus. Twenty years of U.S. perseverance, frugality and hardship passed before the Cyprus Mines Corp. paid its first dividends in 1936.

Uncertain Future. Today the copper mines developed by Gunther, and still largely controlled by the American Mudd family of Los Angeles, have become Cyprus' largest industry, supporting some 2,000 of its inhabitants and providing more than 25% of the island's entire annual revenue. Cyprus Mines Corp. exports nearly 1,000,000 tons of copper a year, runs an up-to-date, 65-bed hospital for its employees, has built scores of low-cost houses for them to live in, helps to run schools, sports clubs, welfare centers and summer camps for their families, and pays its employees 15% to 20% above the island average.

Despite the contentment of its unorganized workers, the company has been a steady target for the politically conscious island labor unions, and these unions

You'll want everyone to know...



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The gentleman with the Parliament lure will have quite a tale to tell when he gets home. For now he knows that even mermaids know there's something special about Parliaments.

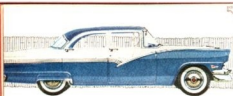
And you, too, will appreciate the crush-proof cigarette case . . . the superb tobaccos . . . the luxurious flavor . . . and above all, the exclusive Mouthpiece that keeps the filter deeply recessed away from your lips. With Parliaments, *only the flavor touches your lips!*

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In four thrilling series...

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Customline Tudor Sedan has two-stage door checks to hold its doors open for easy access.

Customline Fordor Sedan has four doors that open wide for extra-easy entrance and exit.

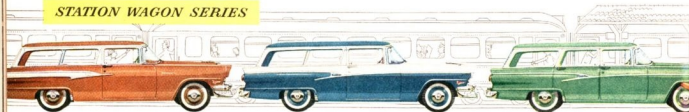
THE THUNDERBIRD



The Ford Thunderbird inspired the low lines and clean styling so evident in all '56 Fords.

each with Thunderbird styling

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Ranch Wagon is all-around favorite for work or play. Has 2 doors, holds 6 people.

Custom Ranch Wagon is a 2-door, 6-passenger fashion plate. Easy-to-clean interior.

6-passenger Country Sedan offers convenience of 4 doors plus "Stowaway" rear seat.

'56 FORD... The fine car

You can't buy better than Ford. It makes better sense *today* than ever! For, in 1956, Ford brings you more downright beauty, more high-performance power and more all-around passenger and driver safety than any car in Ford's field!

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In every Ford model you get the years-ahead look of the Thunderbird. It's a road-hugging look that's "at home" in any setting. And inside there's a Luxury Lounge interior designed to match the mood and color of the sparkling new exterior finish you choose.

Thunderbird power, too!

You can have the exciting "Go" of the fabulous Thunderbird V-8 engine—the *same* engine that powers Ford's Thunderbird—in any Fairlane or Station Wagon

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And every '56 Ford offers Lifeguard protection!

No matter which of Ford's 19 new models you select, you get the most important advance in car-passenger safety to date: Lifeguard Design. You get a new Lifeguard *deep-center* steering wheel, new Lifeguard *double-grip* door latches, a new Lifeguard *safety* rear-view mirror. And, at little extra cost, you can have new Lifeguard padding and floor-anchored Ford seat belts.

Why not sample the Thunderbird-inspired, Lifeguard-designed Ford of your choice? Find out why everything about the '56 Ford says *fine car*... except its *low* price.



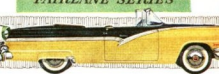
FAIRLANE SERIES



Fairlane Crown Victoria Skyliner, in addition to unique "crown," has transparent top panel.



Fairlane Victoria—lower, smarter than ever. New Customline Victoria also available.



Fairlane Sunliner is America's favorite. Topraises, lowers with push-button.

in 19 beautiful new body styles...

MAINLINE SERIES



Mainline Tudor Sedan has seat backs which fold forward toward center for easy entrance.

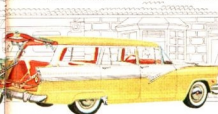


Mainline Business Sedan has room for three up front, room for extra luggage behind seat.

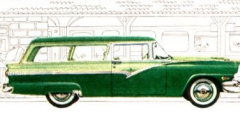


Mainline Fordor Sedan, with 4 wide-opening doors, is a great family buy.

and Lifeguard Design



8-passenger Country Sedan is a 4-door beauty. Gives easy access to both front and rear seats.



Parklane, new this year, is carpeted throughout. Seats 6. Snap-on cover conceals cargo.



Country Squire has wood-grain finish steel panels. 4 doors. Seats 8.

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The Ford Fairlane Fordor Victoria, newest addition to the Fairlane series, brings you the wide-open fun of a hardtop plus the convenience of four wide doors.



Known by the Company it Keeps



Seagram's VO

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have the powerful outside backing of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., whose roving European Ambassador Irving Brown argues: "When we attack totalitarian systems, we can't justify an American company in Cyprus refusing its workers the right to organize."

The company now finds itself beset by pickets, by recently raised taxes (from 35% to 42½% of net profits) and by the uncertainty of Cyprus' political future. Says the company's undeterred resident director, Robert J. Hendricks: "We hope to stay in Cyprus for a long time. Americans abroad have responsibilities. When we do leave Cyprus, we want to leave it a better place than when we found it."

SOUTH AFRICA

Illegal Hospitality

The Soviet Union's two South African consulates—in Pretoria and Cape Town—closed their doors last week on orders of South Africa's Nationalist government. Said External Affairs Minister Eric Louw: "The Russian consul general has cultivated and maintained contact with subversive elements in South Africa and has formed channels of communication between them and Moscow." Consul General N. V. Ivanov denied (as the Communists always do) any subversive activity, but freely admitted another charge leveled by the Union government: that Negroes, who can not buy or be given liquor in South Africa, had been served vodka at Russian consular parties.

Party at Groote Schuur

A rare smile lit the stony face of South Africa's Nationalist Prime Minister Johannes Strydom last week. After five years of relentless campaigning, this taut, thin-lipped, back-country lawyer and ostrich farmer had won the parliamentary fight to establish white supremacy in a land of 2,600,000 whites and 10,000,000 non-whites. Its Upper House now packed with 41 new, Strydom-created Senators to furnish the necessary votes, Parliament bowed heavily through a final joint session to change an "entrenched clause" in the 1909 South African constitution and strike the last 45,000 Colored (mixed blood) voters from the common voting roll. Strydom's majority: 174 to 68.

Some of the younger Nationalists and their wives thought the occasion called for a gesture of thanks to their leader. They organized a victory march on *Groote Schuur* (Great Barn), the vast Dutch Colonial place, once the mansion of Empire Builder Cecil Rhodes, that is now the Cape Town residence of the Prime Minister. Around 9 of the summer's evening, a caravan of 130 cars, filled with 156 Nationalist parliamentarians and wives, drove slowly up to the great house whose grounds overlook two oceans. "We have come to sing," announced a spokesman. Mrs. Strydom invited the crowd inside, ordered the kitchen blacks to prepare coffee and *Boerebiskuit* (Afrikaans for shortbread) for all. As the Prime Minister



Charles P. Channon
PRIME MINISTER STRYDOM
"Boerebiskuit" for all.

came into the hall a moment later, the visitors broke into old Boer war songs—the *Volksliederen* of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Then the Senate's only woman member, Mrs. M.D.J. Koster, spoke her thanks to the white race's savior: "Every white woman and every white mother thanks you from the depths of her heart." Deeply moved, Strydom wiped a tear from his cheek, then replied: "We must never be swerved from our goals . . . The struggle must continue."

Deathly Dagga

Lurking among the flowers and vegetables in many a South African garden patch is an innocent-looking weed called dagga. Dried and smoked like marijuana, a close relative, it induces a dreamy recklessness that can spur men to acts of terrible savagery. Nearly one-fourth of the rapes, murders and maulings that occur in the slums of South Africa's great cities are blamed on dagga.

The illicit dagga traffic has been on the rise recently, and local police have long suspected the existence of some great new source of the drug. On patrol of the foothills lying beneath the great, rugged Drakensberg Mountains a fortnight ago, a party of seven policemen discovered one such source—a vast valley planted solidly with the grey-green weed. They sent a messenger to the nearest police station to report their find, then began tearing out the plants one by one. Suddenly from the mountain above there came a fierce Zulu battle cry. Down the hill raced a horde of black savages, maddened with the drug and furiously waving their assagais and knobkerries. Five cops were speared to death. The other two escaped badly battered after a three-hour chase.

By the time reinforcements arrived, the Zulu dagga planters had fled to the im-

penetrable, distant mountains. Unable to pursue them, police returned to the dagga valley with a fleet of trucks. At week's end they had harvested and destroyed close to 200 tons of deathly dagga.

KENYA

The Terrorist

In the days, not so long ago, when the bloodthirsty Mau Mau were terrorizing all of Kenya, there was no fiercer character in all the jungle than Dedan Kimathi, a scarred, stocky ex-clerk who had fought and jockeyed his way to the leadership of all the guerrillas. Not content with his popular title, "General Russia," Dedan capped his arrogance by calling himself Field Marshal Sir Dedan Kimathi and appointing a parliament of his own to preside over. The Nairobi government put a price of £500 on his head.

With the success of British arms, and quarreling within their own ranks, the Mau Mau are now on the run. Kimathi and a rival leader split up and went their separate ways. For the past six months the activities of both factions have been confined to a few raids on local cowherds. A refugee captured by Kenya police as he left Kimathi's camp recently has provided a vivid picture of the once great chieftain in his twilight hour. Broken in health and mind, 35-year-old Dedan Kimathi now spends his days making wild speeches to the jungle trees and his nights raving endlessly. He lies on a litter of branches, blubbering and blabbering about reform in the Liberation army, while his friends search the woods for monkeys to eat. Whenever a police patrol comes near, the 20 loyal henchmen (and teen-age henchwomen) who still surround him hustle Kimathi into a nearby cave and gag him to keep him quiet.

SPAIN

The Big Freeze

"The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain," Bernard Shaw has his madoever Liza Doolittle triumphantly recite in his play *Pygmalion*, thus inadvertently giving modern literature its one memorable line characterizing the equable climate of the Iberian Peninsula. But there was nothing temperate about February's weather in Spain. The cold wave which had paralyzed southern Europe swept down over the Pyrenees and deposited a blanket of frost which chilled to the bone millions of lightly dressed Spaniards living in unheated homes and, far worse, ruined the crops on hundreds of thousands of olive, almond and citrus trees. Hardest hit was Valencia, where the thermometer registered an all-time low of 16°, and some 400,000 tons of oranges were frozen into balls of ice as they hung on the trees. Surveying the damage last week, Spanish syndicates estimated a loss of \$50 million in citrus exports and a \$75 million loss in olive oil production, the two most essential ingredients in Spain's precarious economy.

THE HEMISPHERE

VENEZUELA

The Teen-Age Rebellion

From the lips of Venezuelan travelers to Trinidad, Costa Rica, Mexico and the U.S. last week came bits and pieces of the story behind what censored news cables have lately called "student disturbances" in Venezuela. The "disturbances" shaped up as a brutal police attack that killed a 17-year-old girl who was her school's "student queen" and wounded children as young as twelve.

All accounts agreed that the episode started as a protest by students of Fernin Toro high school in Caracas (pop. 1,000,000) against the sudden switch of examinations from the usual period in July to February. High-spiritedly, the teen-agers marched off toward the Ministry of Education. Almost any mild measure would presumably have stopped them, but the police-minded government of President Marcos Pérez Jiménez sent well-armed cops. Angered and insulted by student insolence, the police attacked with sabers and (according to some accounts) fired on the shrieking school kids. An army officer arrived in time to see his daughter struck by a cop with the flat of a saber; he shot the policeman on the spot.

Thereafter demonstrations of protest—this time aimed at the regime itself—spread to schools all over Venezuela. Students wrecked laboratories and stoned policemen. Medical students at the National University in Caracas, who also work as hospital interns, spread word of wards crowded with wounded youngsters. At one point they ran up on a flagpole what they said was the bloody dress of the slain girl. The police cracked down by arresting teen-agers, teachers and protesting parents.

How many were killed no traveler could say; newspaper mention of the rioting was censored clear down to the burial notices. The minimum eyewitness count of the dead was two and the highest estimate was 20. Other estimates: wounded, 70 to 100, jailed, 300 to 3,000.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Island in the Sun

"It is the fairest land that eyes have beheld," wrote Christopher Columbus when he discovered the Caribbean island of Jamaica in 1494. This winter 100,000 sun-seeking North American tourists are discovering Jamaica and echoing Columbus. The lush British colony, only three hours by air from Miami, is the Temperate Zone dweller's vision of Eden: white sand beaches and an emerald surf, blue mountains and waterfalls in the distance, a green landscape of palms, banana and sugar cane, splashed with gaudy contrasts of scarlet poinciana blooms, yellow and coral bougainvillea vines and fragrant orchards of mangoes, limes and tangerines.

Unlike most other islands of the impoverished Antilles, Jamaica can boast of more than sunshine and scenery. By the low living standards of the Caribbean, Jamaica's 1,500,000 inhabitants are comparatively well off. Jamaica's soft-spoken natives (80% Negro) look healthy, clean and sleek beside the ragged poor of neighboring islands. Most of them wear shoes, and at least 70% can read and write. Rarely is a beggar seen in the orderly capital of Kingston (pop. 155,000), a city of paved streets, department stores, supermarkets and good restaurants.

Balanced Budget. Jamaica's moderate prosperity is new-found and self-made. Britain, whose absentee landlords drained fat profits from the place with regularity after the British routed the Spaniards* in 1655, did not grant Jamaica limited self-government until 1944. At that time the island was so run-down that a visiting British commissioner called it "a dung heap of physical abomination."

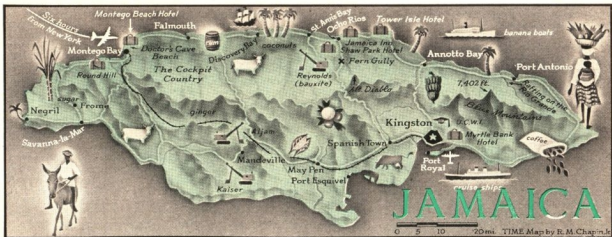
Still under a British-appointed govern-

* But the Spaniards' Negro slaves, known as *Maroons* (from the Spanish *cimarones*, meaning fugitive slaves), were unconquered, and fled to a remote area called the Cockpit Country, where their descendants still live.

nor, but with an elected local Assembly running most of the island's affairs, Jamaica has come along fast. The government is now headed by Chief Minister Norman Washington Manley, 62, the West Indies' most successful lawyer before he entered politics in 1938. Under his shrewd eye, Jamaica balances its \$60 million annual budget. Money that Britain used to spend to bail the island out of debt is now funneled into "extras" like land development schemes and the newly built University College of the West Indies.

Fewer Imports. The once profitable banana business, almost wiped out by disease during the early '40s, was rescued by development of a disease-resistant variety, and exports have doubled in the past eight years. During and after the war, Jamaica expanded its sugar planting and built up a \$21 million-a-year British market (and a current surplus that may soon force a compulsory cutback). Rice, a staple food that had always been imported, was grown locally under government direction, and production was boosted to the point where Jamaica is now nearly self-sufficient. In trying to encourage manufacturing, the government granted special inducements to foreign capital to build local factories. Island plants now employ some 20,000 and satisfy much of Jamaica's needs for cement, shoes, clothes, soap, paint, canned goods, furniture.

While Jamaica strove to cut its imports, a rich new export was discovered almost accidentally. In 1942 a Jamaican rancher wondered why he could not grow grass on his estate near Saint Ann's Bay and sent a soil sample to a U.S. laboratory for analysis. The test proved that the soil was rich in bauxite, the source mineral for aluminum. Two U.S. aluminum companies (Kaiser and Reynolds) and one Canadian (Aluminium Ltd., known locally as Aljam) rushed in, staked out one of the world's biggest bauxite reserves, and are now shipping more than



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Varsity-Town Clothes knows what you want in a sport coat—
expert tailoring, today's styling, a look of studied casualness. This jaunty
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CHIPS OFF THE WALNUT BLOCK

by
J.P. Van Winkle
President
Stitzel-Weller
(Old Fitzgerald)
Distillery
Louisville, Kentucky
Established 1849



Stable boy in our Kentucky town used to carve graceful little horses from a block of walnut wood. Asked for his secret, he replied, "It's easy, Boss. Ah jes whittles off the chips that don't look like hoss!"

We make our old-fashioned whiskey in much the same way. From our fermented mash we whittle away the parts that don't taste like bourbon.

Our stills are set to get the full, rich taste of genuine sour mash bourbon, with just the right conformation of muscle and sinew to age to a smooth round finish in our charred barrels.

Were we to deepen the "cut" of our stills we'd carve away the chips that look like "hoss" and wind up with a sway-backed, spindle-legged bourbon, so weak to the taste it would hardly be worth bottling.

Knowing just what to leave and what to whittle away is an art we've learned over more than a century.

And the ancient design of our copper stills, a happy accident of Kentucky ingenuity arrived at a century ago, contributes as much to the distinctive quality of our bourbon as our Kentucky limestone water itself.

If our fermented mash were whittled to the "bone" in the still, it would emerge more alcoholic spirit than whiskey. Lean in flavoring congeners, it would fail to "flesh out" in our new charred oak barrels, and would roll out of our aging warehouses little better than it went in.

Conversely, our OLD FITZGERALD comes through the still a pretty rugged boy, and accommodates himself to most any amount of aging. He's bottle-ripe at four, but acquires additional nuances of flavor and polish with each advancing year.

We invite you to join the inner circle of business hosts who have made OLD FITZGERALD the final choice of their mature tastes, and find it good business to share, in moderation, with associates and friends.

*Bonded 100 Proof Original Sour
Mash Kentucky Straight Bourbon*

2,000,000 tons a year to the U.S. and Canada.

Evident Virility. More profitable by far than any other industrial development is Jamaica's great tourist boom. Before World War II the island was little more than a cruise-ship stop. But postwar air travel has increased the traffic far beyond the island's capacity to handle it. A burst of hotel building at Montego Bay and Ocho Rios has raised Jamaica's hotel space to 3,000 first-class rooms, priced up to \$50 a day (double room, American plan) during the winter season. Even so, hotel owners turn down hundreds of applications every winter week (and are beginning to do a brisk summer trade).

Space not only for tourists but for its permanent residents looms as Jamaica's biggest problem in the future. The island's population is growing at the rate of 30,000 yearly, and even in these comparatively good times there are 100,000 people without land holdings or steady jobs. Birth control is ruled out because it goes against all tradition of Afro-Jamaican manhood: native males believe that the only true proof of virility lies in begetting as many children as possible.

Federation's Future. Chief Minister Manley firmly believes that Jamaica's economy can support the growing demand. He has launched an island-wide land reform program, buying land from big holders and distributing it to peasants. With irrigation projects, expert advice and new crops, he hopes eventually to make Jamaica's 2,000,000 tillable acres prosperously support 2,000,000 people. His slogan: "For every man an acre and for every acre a man."

Manley has another aim in making Jamaica a model Caribbean island. A start has already been made toward federation of Britain's Caribbean colonies (TIME, March 5), and Manley, who returned from London last week, envisions the day when all the colonies will be joined in a new British Commonwealth dominion. When that day comes (probably in 1958), Chief Minister Manley wants Jamaica to be the new nation's richest province—and, of course, its logical capital.

GUATEMALA

Reformed Land Reform

To Guatemala's backlands, torn by bitter years of a Communist-written land reform that set peasant against landholder, last week came a quietly revolutionary reform of the reform. Going well beyond the vague notion that landless Indians "ought" to have some of the big estates held by a few families, President Carlos Castillo Armas' decree aimed at raising the agricultural health of all Guatemala.

The reform begun in 1952 by Red-led President Jacobo Arbenz actually moved 87,000 peasant families onto plots of their own. Some legally took over uncultivated parts of confiscated estates; more, inflamed by the example, simply seized land amid scenes of bloodshed and destruction. After Castillo Armas took power, many landlords grabbed back their holdings with



CHIEF MINISTER MANLEY & WIFE
For every man an acre.

equal violence. The bulk of the 1,950,000 indifferent, largely illiterate Indians stayed unbentched on their subsistence corn patches high in the mountains.

The new law, written with the advice of U.S. farm experts, makes many changes. Recognizing that one good solution is to get the landless mountain peasants onto fertile, government-owned lowlands (which can grow three crops of corn a year), it tempts them with homesteads at low prices. Recognizing also the popular demand for land redistribution, it provides for the well-compensated expropriation of idle parts of big estates and their division among the landless. The new plan offers technical assistance, credit, housing and "fundamental agrarian education" aimed at turning the withdrawn Indians into cash-crop farmers and cash-spending consumers. In contrast to the Arbenz regime's land reform decree, which retained a lien on government-issued land (to keep beneficiaries voting the right way), the new law gives outright possession. To prevent estate owners from buying their land right back, it forbids resale for 25 years without government consent.

Land reform will be financed as part of a five-year, \$250 million economic development program announced by Castillo Armas last week as Guatemala put its new constitution and Congress into formal operation. The U.S. may supply a fifth of the total sum, has already contributed \$2,400,000 toward land resettlement. But other land reform funds will come from a tax that may prove to be the most revolutionary part of the law. The tax applies to untitled parts of large farms, and increases by 25% every year—up to five years—that the land is left unproductive. Though low (top rate: \$1.25 per hectare—2.47 acres—the first year), the tax strikes hard at the principle of holding land not for farming but as an inflation-proof investment.



France

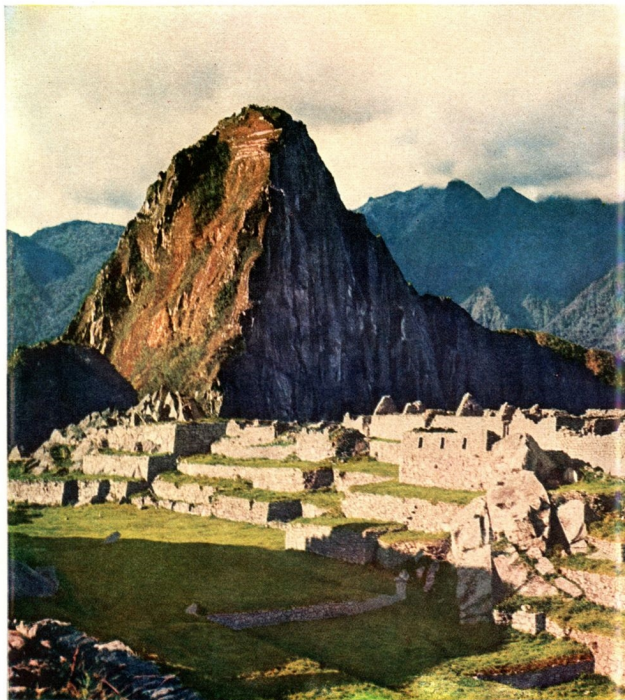
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Besieged on all sides by Pizzaro's army, terrified of possible harm to chosen women, the last of the Incas fled down a valley and vanished.

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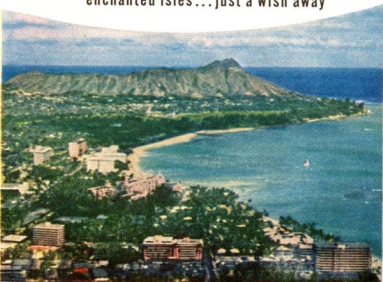
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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

In a tremulous letter to the New York *Times*, Playwright **Tennessee Williams** at last explained the flap surrounding the debut of upstart **Tallulah Bankhead** as downtrodden Blanche Dubois in his *A Streetcar Named Desire* (TIME, Feb. 13). It was the morning after opening night in Miami, with three weeks to go before *Streetcar* careened into Manhattan's City Center. Recalled Williams: "She asked me meekly if she had played Blanche better than anyone else had played her. I hope you will forgive me for having answered, 'No, your performance was the worst I have seen.' . . . I never stated publicly, to my sober recollection, that she had ruined my play. What I said was phrased in bar-room lingo. I was talking to myself, not to all who would listen, though certainly into my cups." According to Critic Williams, Grand Troupier Bankhead magnificently steered *Streetcar* back on the track after that. "To me she brought to mind the return of some great matador to the bull ring in Madrid, for the first time after having been almost fatally gored, and facing his most dangerous bull with his finest valor . . . When the play was finished [on its Manhattan opening night] I rushed up to her and fell to my knees at her feet . . . Such an experience in the life of a playwright demands some tribute from him, and this late, awkward confession is my effort to give it."

India's bustling Prime Minister **Jawahar Lal Nehru** twirled by helicopter to Bombay on a sea hop from the British aircraft carrier *Albion*, maneuvering with Indian naval units. Before taking off from the *Albion*, Visitor Nehru looked a trifle



Associated Press

INDIA'S NEHRU & HOST
Wary of a hop.



International

THE MARSHALLS & GUEST
Breezes in the spring.

apprehensive as a long-legged British admiral fussed with Nehru's "Mae West" lifejacket.

Shortly before twelve one night in Beverly Hills, earthy playwright **Clifford (Clash by Night) Odets**, 49, foggy piloted his new Lincoln into a parked car. The target vehicle ricocheted a full 45 feet. Odets flew on. Nabbed soon, he was jailed for nine hours, rapped for drunken driving and for evasive action after a collision, sprung next morning on \$263 bail.

The oft-kilted chief of Scotland's far-flung Clan Campbell, Ian Douglas Campbell, eleventh **Duke of Argyll**, came in line for a windfall of at least \$140,000 from the estate of a stranger, a London-born lady named Mrs. Eliza Sale, who died last December at 88. The big clue behind Eliza's bequest: her maiden name was Campbell. Glowed the duke, a well-heeled man: "I can only assume that the bequest was made to me as head of the Clan Campbell . . . It was a most admirable attitude for the lady to adopt."

Asked to speak on "The Meaning of Geneva" at Swarthmore College, **Alger Hiss**, preparing for his first public address since his release from federal prison (TIME, Dec. 6, 1954), had the welcome mat pulled out from under him. His invitation, issued by the Swarthmore chapter of the Students for Democratic Action, was vetoed by S.D.A.'s parent Americans for Democratic Action. Explained an A.D.A. official: ". . . We wouldn't invite convicted gangsters and dope peddlers to address us. We don't see why we should invite a convicted traitor."

As spring skidded around North Carolina, snow-topped Elder Statesman **Bernard Baruch** breezed down in his private plane for a visit with two old friends,

General of the Army **George Catlett Marshall** and his wife Katherine, in Pinehurst, Marshall's haven of retirement.

At the International Topical Stamp Exhibition in Bombay, judges pored over the entries, declared New York's **Francis Cardinal Spellman** the winner. Title of Philatelist Spellman's picturesque display: "America the Beautiful."

Passing through Los Angeles on his way to Latin America, doughty General **Robert E. Wood**, 76, "retired" board chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and a right-wing Republican, predicted a business slump if Ike does not stay in the White House. Then he gave a shoving backslap to a Chicago friend: "The Democratic Party today is controlled by its radical wing in the big cities. I know Mr. Stevenson very well. He is a neighbor of mine in Lake Forest. We're all very fond of him. But we do not vote for him."

With the Soviet leaders now openly pledged to retwist Stalin's twisted chronicles of the Bolsheviks (TIME, March 5), Natalia Sedova Trotsky, widow of assassinated (in 1940) Old Bolshevik **Leon Trotsky**, crept out of limbo in a Mexico City suburb to announce that she has sent two messages to the Kremlin. Her goading requests: 1) Whatever happened to her engineer son Sergei, last heard from in Moscow some 20 years ago? 2) When will the Soviets honestly rewrite the history of denounced "Traitor" Leon Trotsky and of his "deviationist" son Leon Jr., who died mysteriously after an operation in Paris in 1938? It seemed, however, that Mme. Trotsky felt she was challenging Moscow chiefly for the sake of the record. Said she of Khrushchev & Co.: "What can you expect from people who refused to protest either Stalin's theories or his horrible acts so long as he was supreme?"

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MEDICINE

Precaution for Ike

President Eisenhower is receiving a new and still controversial treatment in the hope of lessening the likelihood of a second heart attack. According to Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist, the President takes a pill containing a drug that "thins" the blood. The treatment is tricky because if it goes too far the blood might lose all clotting power, and a nick suffered while shaving could cause dangerous bleeding. The President's doctors make frequent tests, make sure that his blood still has a safe margin of clotting power. He was taking pills daily, now takes them only when tests indicate that it is necessary. The drug is derived from dicoumarin.

Most coronary victims get such drugs for a few weeks after the attack, but are taken off them about the time they go home from the hospital. Many eminent heart specialists have advocated long-term preventive treatment, but the most impressive data in support of their theory have not yet been published. Dr. White gave a preview of them: in a study at Detroit's Ford Hospital, the death rate among patients who kept on taking anti-clotting drugs after a heart attack was only one-third to one-half what it was among those who were taken off the drugs. This evidence convinced Dr. White, who at first opposed the treatment for the President. Two U.S. Army cardiologists, Colonels Thomas Mattingly and Byron Pollock, who have both used it for years, were its advocates.

Infectious Blushing

In the rolling sugar plantation country around Pahalua on the island of Hawaii, Dr. Robert Kaufman noted that his daughter Suzanne, 8, looked "awfully healthy." A week later Dr. Kaufman took a look at his son Philip, 6, and asked his wife: "Is Philip getting unusually healthy or have you been putting rouge on him?" Mrs. Kaufman realized that all his five children had some malady, and he described its symptoms to Territorial epidemiologist James Enright in Honolulu.

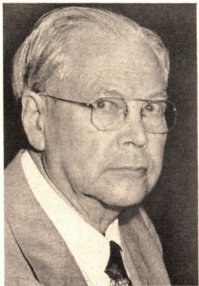
Dr. Enright decided that it was erythema infectiosum, literally, "infectious blushing," also called fifth disease.® The Kaufmans were not alone. Soon hundreds of fresh cases were reported, most from "the big island" but many also from Oahu.

Of unknown origin, infectious blushing causes nothing worse than a ruddy rash, perhaps a low fever, and some itching as it subsides. The great majority of victims have been children, who were ordered kept out of school for five days.

® Doctors once numbered "primary specific fevers" of childhood (scarlet fever, measles, German measles) and called Duke's disease (no longer recognized) the "fourth disease." They made infectious blushing the fifth. It is not to be confused with "erythema of the ninth day," a reaction to arsenical drugs.

One Doctor's Choice

There was something special about some of the patients who trooped into the office of elderly Dr. Roy Odell Knapp at the south end of Akron's Main Street. They were women who did not appear ill, but wore a worried look. Many of them slipped in furtively. The doctor was kindness personified. If, after listening to a woman's story, he thought it likely that she was pregnant, he would send a urine specimen to City Hospital for a pregnancy test. If the test proved positive, and the patient insisted that her whole life would come crashing down about her if she had a baby, Dr. Knapp performed an abortion. Beginning in 1934, he did 200 to 300 a year, at \$200 apiece—which works out at



Akron Beacon Journal

ABORTIONIST KNAPP

The medical society was "most kind."

close to \$1,000,000 taken in and 5,500 babies deprived of life.

Last week, with sagging jowls and shoulders, Abortionist Knapp sat in Akron's common pleas court and made a clean breast of it. At first he defended his acts. "This has been going on since the earliest recorded history, among both savage and civilized peoples, and it will always go on," he said. "I developed a great respect for the women I served. Many are unwed, of good family, and frantic to save their reputations and those of others they hold dear. If they can't be cared for under favorable circumstances, they will seek operations [from unlicensed practitioners] at great danger to their health."

Dr. Knapp testified that in 22 years he had not had a single death. Even the case that blew the roof off his abortion mill was detected while being routinely treated at City Hospital. In his years at the game, Dr. Knapp had never had the slightest trouble with the law or with the



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Love Letters to Rambler

Pictured while moderating an association panel discussion recently in Kansas City, Mr. Carl W. Wolff of Allentown, Pa., is the busy President of Petroleum Equipment Service and Maintenance



Mr. Wolff

Company. A Lt. Colonel in World War II, he won the Croix de guerre with Silver Leaf as commanding officer of the 48th Forward Support Ordnance Battalion in European combat zones, "keeping them rolling"—from tanks on down. Now read about his Rambler fleet that covers five states keeping his construction jobs supplied with urgently needed materials.

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medical profession. In fact, he testified, other doctors had referred many cases to him, and the Summit County Medical Society knew about his activities and "had been most kind."

But when Judge Ray Watters asked: "What is your own attitude toward your conduct?" Dr. Knapp mumbled apologetically: "I am ashamed of it." In light of the defendant's age (72) and diabetic condition, the court suspended a one-to-seven-year penitentiary sentence but ordered him to serve a purgative four months in the county jail. The county medical society, distinctly not in a "most kind" mood, denied that it had ever had any knowledge of what Dr. Knapp was doing, promptly expelled him.

Suicides & Others

For every one of the 20,000 U.S. citizens who commit suicide each year, five more try it but fail, and dozens threaten it. In an effort to pinpoint the characteristics of suicidal types, two psychologists ana-

lyzed the records and personalities of 64 men—half with records of suicidal impulse, half with none—who had been in the Veterans Administration Neuropsychiatric Hospital at Los Angeles. Key findings by Drs. Edwin S. Shneidman and Norman L. Farberow in *Public Health Reports*:



BALTIMORE'S ROBERT & JACOB WERNER
They have to keep on drinking.

Baltimore News-Post—International

depression and far-gone delusions of persecution.

¶ As between those who actually attempt suicide and those who only threaten it, the latter are actually the more "disturbed," in the psychiatric sense, by guilt, aggression, irritability and agitation. Those who try it may be more withdrawn, but it often seems that the mere attempt has helped to get them temporarily back on an even emotional keel.

Capsules

¶ Dubbed "Baltimore's Water Babies" because they were born with a rare kidney disease that required them to drink up to 14 quarts of water a day, Robert Werner, 12, and brother Jacob, 10, got good news last week at the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center in Bethesda, Md.: though they will have to go on drinking abnormal amounts, they have a normal life expectancy (another 50 years or more).

¶ To prove their theory that tooth decay

comes more from a soft diet than from starches or sugars (*TIME*, Aug. 6, 1951), Physician Hans H. Neumann and Dentist Nicholas A. Di Salvo of Columbia University betook themselves to Mexico, Guatemala and darkest Peru. They found whole tribes with virtually no cavities, though they lived on a poor diet heavy with carbohydrates. The researchers made their subjects chomp down on a dynamometer, found their bites much more powerful (166 to 184 lbs.) than those of soft-dieted Americans (127 lbs.). Their prescription: eat more hard food.

¶ The U.S.S.R.'s Health Minister Maria Kovrigina reported that 3,500,000 Russians suffer from heart disease—43% of all the nation's invalids. Commonest victims: people in middle age, regardless of occupation; intellectuals and executives, regardless of age.

¶ Although a threat of suicide does not necessarily mean that the individual will go through with it, the converse is not true—nearly everybody who commits suicide has given forewarning of it.

¶ The only emotional illnesses that distinguish the suicidal and possibly suicidal groups from others are extremely severe

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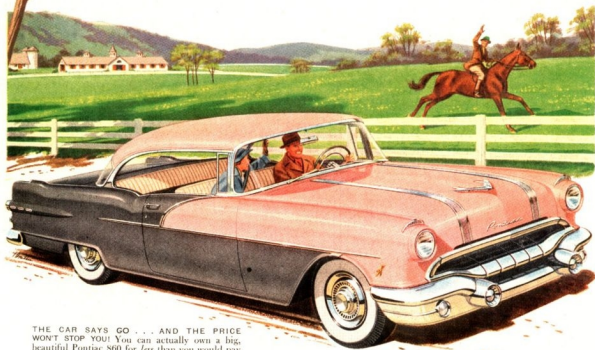
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THE PRESS

Y-Day

As one of journalism's classic suspense stories ticked toward its climax, most major afternoon dailies took special pains to avoid lagging in the rush to the newsstands. Almost everywhere, alternate front pages waited to be hustled onto the presses. Most featured a grinning President Eisenhower saying yes or a grim-faced Ike under a headlined No. Some papers even hedged with a third version: MAYBE.

To get the word, a record 311 newsmen and newshens pressed into the old State Department building's Indian Treaty Room past Secret Service men who had to turn away 40 others for lack of space. The line for the 10:30 a.m. conference began forming at 7:50 a.m., when Newman Wright of the Passaic, N.J. *Herald-News* arrived. Under rules set by Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty to prevent any leak before the conference ended, the Secret Service men frisked some women's large handbags for signaling devices. As an extra precaution, while the conference was on, they emptied the telephone booths in the corridor outside the room; legmen assigned to hold telephones had to wait outside the booths.

One-Minute Extra. Seven tantalizing minutes after the conference began, the President ended the suspense of the historic second-term question. But correspondents had to wait another 15 minutes before they could get the news out. Then the U.P.'s Merriman Smith uttered the conference-ending words ("Thank you, Mr. President"), and newsmen stamped for the door. Against the risk that their White House correspondents in the front rows might lose precious seconds in the crush, all the wire services stationed extra men near the door; Smith tipped his own man with a wink and a nod as he rose to end the conference. Newsmen lucky enough to have staked out corridor phone booths leaped to call their offices. But some, like Harold Greer of the *Toronto Star*, ran four long blocks to the National Press Building to file their stories.

The wire services clacked out the news within seconds of each other. The first take on each wire was marked 10:52 a.m. Typical of the swift reaction was the *Detroit News*, which got the flash from its own correspondent, Martin S. Hayden. An operator waiting at a special number for Hayden's call connected him with a waiting editor, who was holding an extra phone open to the pressroom. There printers were poised over two silent presses with plates headed **IKE SAYS YES** and **IKE SAYS NO**. After Hayden's call it took the *News* one minute to start rolling out extras. Elsewhere extras hit the streets in as little as seven minutes (*New York Post*, *Long Island's Newday*) and almost everywhere within the hour.

Poor Prophets. Ike's decision made some newsmen seem poor prophets. Notable example: U.P.'s Merriman Smith, who had staunchly insisted in stories that

Ike would not run. A week after Ike's heart attack Columnist Joseph Alsop bet Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth what he warily described as "a substantial sum" that the President would not run again. He gave her 100-to-1 odds. "Then things looked better," said Alice Longworth, "and Joe tried to buy the bet back. Well, he couldn't do that, so he got me to reduce it to 50-to-1. I was willing to do that. One must be kind to the younger generation, you know, terribly kind." Within the last month Alsop copped the Longworth bet by wagering heavily on Ike to run.

Ike's yes had been so widely anticipated

Waco, who presented the case: the press association has been used as "a blind drop for big political contributions."

The indictment was the result of digging, not by a newsmen but an aggrieved politician. C. T. Johnson, 45, who was roundly beaten in the 1954 primary for lieutenant governor by Ben Ramsey. When Johnson checked heavy newspaper advertising for Ramsey, he found little of it listed in the candidate's sworn statement of campaign expenditures. Under the Texas election code all political contributions must be cleared through the candidate or one of his campaign officials, who are required to list them. When Johnson checked further, he found that the Texas Press Association had placed at least \$11,000 of Ramsey ads—about



CORRESPONDENTS WAITING FOR IKE'S CONFERENCE
It had to be yes, no or maybe.

International

that the official announcement sold fewer extra papers than an unexpected no might have done. The day's most offbeat headline (over a huge picture of a grinning Ike): the *New York Daily News's* **FORE!!** The most original comment ran on the *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser's* editorial page. It was an uncaptioned photograph taken months ago at a prankish Arizona reception and blown up big. The picture showed Adlai Stevenson with a hangman's noose around his neck.

The Nameless Advertiser

In Texas, scandals in the insurance and real estate business have given newspapers one Page One story after another. Last week the Texas papers had a new scandal to print, and this one was embarrassing. It concerned the press itself. In Waco, a grand jury indicted Vern Sanford, general manager of the Texas Press Association (60 dailies, 525 weeklies), on charges of violating the state's law on political contributions. Maximum penalty: a \$5,000 fine and five years in prison. Said District Attorney Tom Moore of

\$1,000 more than Ramsey had reported spending on his whole campaign.

Poor Memory. Johnson sued the lieutenant governor, the Texas Press Association and Sanford under a law entitling a defeated candidate to damages double the amount of money illegally spent on a political campaign. He also laid his evidence before an Austin grand jury. The jury brushed him off. Then Johnson went before the Waco grand jury, headed by a man with a special interest in the election law. The foreman, Dean Abner V. McCall of the Baylor University School of Law, rewrote the law in 1951.

When the grand jury summoned Sanford, he proved to have a poor memory. He admitted accepting \$11,000 to pay for Ramsey advertising in Texas Press Association papers, but he insisted that he could not remember where the money came from. Did Ramsey pay for the ads? "I am quite sure he didn't," said Sanford. Did anyone authorize the ads? "Well, I don't exactly know . . . I don't recall who may have prepared [them]." In a sworn deposition Ramsey said he could



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not remember paying for, authorizing or even seeing the ads in the papers.

Loyal Support. After the jury indicted Sanford, the district attorney said: "You can't tell me a man's going to lay \$11,000 in your hand, and you not remember it. And when you'd donate it, you'd tell the candidate you did it." At week's end Sanford was getting support from Russell Bryant, president of the T.P.A. and publisher of the Italy (Texas) *News-Herald*, who pooh-poohed the charges as political. Said Bryant: "Certainly we'll back him up. He didn't do anything wrong."

Enquirer on the Block

Employees of Cincinnati's *Enquirer* struck a soft spot in the hearts of newsmen everywhere nearly four years ago when they raised \$7,600,000 to rescue the paper from sale to the opposition and to give themselves a share in its ownership (TIME, June 9, 1952 *et seq.*). Last week, though the *Enquirer* (circ. 206,408) is Cincinnati's most prosperous daily, the experiment came to failure. A block of securities that ensures working control of the paper went on sale to the highest bidder.

Trouble erupted in November, when Reporter James Ratliff Jr., who had led the employees' campaign, accused top management under Publisher Roger Fergar of feathering its own nest at the paper's expense. Ratliff lost his job, but gradually began winning his demands for a management shake-up.

What gave Ratliff and his friends their bargaining power was the quiet support of marble-faced old (74) Harold L. (Harry) Stuart, head of Chicago's Halsey, Stuart & Co. and one of the country's top financiers. It was Stuart who floated \$6,000,000 in loans to swing the *Enquirer* deal and who still holds \$1,500,000 in debentures, which are convertible into stock. The stock would give its holders working control of the paper.

Since the fight over management began, Financier Stuart has taken a dim view of Publisher Fergar, who now votes a majority of the paper's stock under a trust agreement. Once Fergar flew to see him in Chicago, and at the end of their conference said he was going directly to catch his plane back to Cincinnati. Stuart later checked Fergar's expense account for the trip, found that it did not jibe with Fergar's account to him.

But Stuart was no less firm with the Ratliff faction, and impatient with their failure to win the battle with Fergar. Last week he called in Ratliff, told him he had decided to sell his interest in the *Enquirer*. "Might as well get out while there is a chance," he said. "Under this management, I don't think the stock will ever go up." Ratliff argued—as he had before—that Stuart himself could change the management. The banker's reply: he had no desire to run a newspaper.

Stuart thought that his \$1,500,000 block of debentures might bring as much as \$3,000,000—a handsome capital gain for him, and a bargain for working control of a thriving, big daily. Control of



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Now you can know the delight of flying in a Viscount—the airplane that has already launched the turbo-prop age in North America. The Vickers Viscount is the first and only turbo-prop airliner in commercial service. It is now serving such important centers as New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Miami and Bermuda.

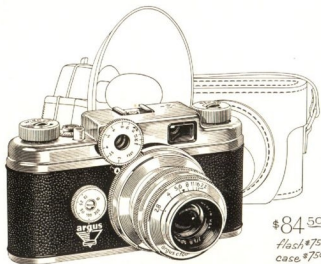
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flash \$7.50
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taking ease that this precision instrument can bring you, ask to see the distinguished C-4.

Specifications: Cintar f:2.8 lens, combined rangefinder and viewfinder, gear-controlled shutter, speeds up to 1/300 second, double exposure prevention, automatic film counter, lock-on flash unit.

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the *Enquirer* would be a coup for the Taft-owned Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which tried to buy it before, or for the Scripps-Howard Cincinnati *Post*. But the purchase, which would give either paper a total of 70% of the city's advertising and circulation, might draw frowns from Government trustbusters. At week's end there were plenty of other possible buyers. Stuart counted 15 inquiries, including one from a major paper in New York or Chicago, Gloomed Ratliff: "We're licked."

Dreams for Sale

While Grace Kelly fretted over the shortage of space for guests at her April wedding in Monaco, London's brash *Daily Express* (circ. 4,075,889) issued an invitation—"for you and a friend"—on its front page. The bait in this Fleet Street circulation-building gimmick was more than just two seats in the cathedral (capacity: 400); it was also transportation to Monaco, "in your own private



Pacific & Atlantic

PUBLISHER NORTHCLIFFE
£1 a week launched an empire.

yacht chartered for a week," plus all expenses and £1,000 (\$2,800) for pocket money. To qualify, readers had to pay a contest entry fee of two pence and list pictures of twelve wedding dresses (run by the *Express*) in order of their "appeal." Last week a deluge of reader response forced the *Express* to postpone picking its winner until it could sort out some 150,000 entries.

The *Express* had yet to figure out a way to get the lucky winner into the wedding ceremony. But it could take credit for being gaudily abreast of the news in the contest craze that is sweeping British papers.

A Bag of Gold. It was Lord Northcliffe, grandfather of Britain's popular press, who first showed how the giveaway could be used to build a newspaper empire. The first (1889) Northcliffe prize was the handsome pre-inflation stipend

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of £1 a week for life. In those primitive days the lure was sometimes as simple as gold itself: a bag of sovereigns buried in a cache to which published clues pointed the way. Through the years the prizes grew more sophisticated and attuned to the public whim. With insurance in vogue, the papers gave away policies of all kinds. When self-improvement became a rage, they offered sets of classics in fancy bindings. During the Depression the prizes took more practical shape: shoes, overcoats and pants.

The current accent in Britain is on making dreams come true. Against the *Express'* bubbly vision of yachts and high society, the rival *News Chronicle* (circ. 1,272,800) offered a dream of independence: £3,500 (\$9,800) "to help you be your own boss." The *Daily Mail* (circ. 2,073,766), disdaining the usual contest bait of ordinary family cars, offered "The Car Everyone Dreams About," a \$13,800 Bentley (plus £11,000 to live it up). The *Daily Sketch* (circ. 1,047,090) announced: "You can own the Derby winner! . . . The *Daily Sketch* has paid more than £5,500 [\$15,400] for a horse which is entered . . . If it wins the Derby, the reader who owns it will also win nearly £17,000 [\$47,600] in prize money."

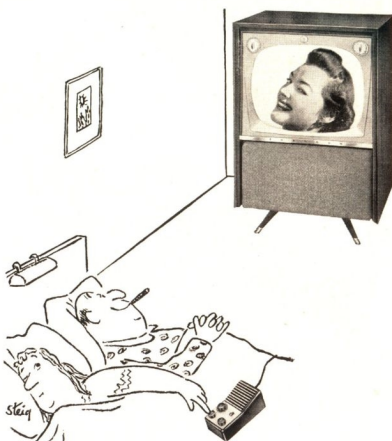
Nuisance. Like the job of selecting wedding gowns from the *Express'* dozen, most British contests are so simple that picking winners is almost an arbitrary matter for judges. Unlike U.S. papers, the British usually charge a small fee (two to six pence) for each entry. On some popular contests this enables the papers to break even—and sometimes even to show a slight profit.

But though the contests seem to keep readers happy, the papers themselves are unwilling captives of the craze. "We're not in the lottery business," complained one circulation manager. "Contests are a nuisance, and if our competitors would stop them, so would we." Said a promotion manager: "I doubt if we've ever gained any permanent circulation because of a contest. But as long as other papers run them we have to go them one better to hold on to the circulation we have."

Camera in Court

Colorado last week became the first state to overturn the widespread legal barrier against news photographers in the courtroom. After two weeks of hearings and demonstrations of new photographic equipment (*TIME*, Feb. 13), the state Supreme Court unanimously gave Colorado judges discretion to permit coverage not only by photographers but also by radio and TV. Special condition: no witness or juror "shall be photographed or have his testimony broadcast over his expressed objection."

Within an hour of the court's ruling the *Denver Post* asked a district judge to permit photographic coverage of the trial of a man charged with robbery. That afternoon the *Post* front-paged a general shot of the courtroom, and the *Rocky Mountain News* next morning ran a picture of the defendant on the stand.



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Mrs. Kennedy's Five Pounds of Sugar

—and why she can't always have it shipped by
the most efficient form of transportation

Ding-ding-ding! The cash register at the checkout counter is busy ringing up Mrs. Kennedy's groceries. A sack of flour — three cans of peaches — five pounds of sugar...

There's more than food included in every price the cash register rings up. There are distribution costs — including freight transportation. Everything Mrs. Kennedy buys — whether it's sugar or a new suite of furniture — must be shipped to her home town by freight. So it's Mrs. Kennedy who pays the freight bill when the cash register rings.

It is to keep Mrs. Kennedy's freight bill — and yours — as low as possible that a Cabinet Committee appointed by the President recommended that our national transportation policy be revised. If the whole business seems remote to you, maybe it will become more meaningful if we tell you the story of Mrs. Kennedy's five pounds of sugar.

* * * *

Let's say that Mrs. Kennedy lives in St. Louis. A good deal of the sugar sold in St. Louis comes from New Orleans, where it is refined. Between New Orleans and St. Louis, there are three ways of shipping that sugar — by truck, by barge on the Mississippi River, and by railroad.

Let us assume further that the railroads between New Orleans and St. Louis find that, due to increased operating efficiencies, they can reduce their freight rates on sugar and still make a profit. Obviously, the reduced rate on sugar should benefit everyone involved — the sugar producers, the grocery stores, and finally, the hundreds of thousands of consumers in the St. Louis area like Mrs. Kennedy.

But the proposed rate reduction is never put through. In this imaginary but representative case, the application for the reduced

rate may be held up for months and then finally denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads are forced to charge a higher rate than would otherwise be necessary. The reason, taken from many ICC decisions, is that the reduced railroad rate would "adversely affect" the competing forms of transportation.

In short, in cases of this kind, government regulation shields the other forms of transportation from railroad competition — at the expense of Mrs. Kennedy.

It is precisely this kind of situation which is at the heart of the Cabinet Committee's recommendations for revision of our national transportation policy.

The Cabinet Committee was appointed by the President of the United States to make a "comprehensive review of over-all Federal transportation policies...and submit recommendations." The Committee consisted of five members of the President's Cabinet and two other high government officials—men of such outstanding national stature that any suggestion that they would consider only one side of a case is absurd.

The report of the Cabinet Committee was unanimously approved by its members after intensive study, during which the views of all forms of transportation were given full consideration. Among its key findings and recommendations are:

- That government regulation of rates, as presently applied, frequently denies the public the benefits of the most efficient form of transportation — with consequent financial loss to the entire nation.
- That, in the public interest, no freight rate should be kept higher than otherwise necessary, merely to shield some



other form of transportation from the effects of fair competition.

The Cabinet Committee recommendation would apply with equal force to every form of transportation, and would give no preferential treatment either to railroads or their competitors.

The Cabinet Committee recommendations if enacted, would by no means end rate regulation. The Interstate Commerce Commission would still have power to deny proposed rates which would be above a reasonable



maximum or below a reasonable minimum, or below cost, or unjustly discriminatory. Shippers and the public would continue to be fully protected by the ICC against all abuses — including any possibility of a return to transportation “rate wars.”

Every kind of freight would continue to “pay its way” on the railroads, which would not be permitted to carry some freight at a loss that would have to be made up on other traffic. Such a practice would be contrary to the laws of economics, of common sense, and of the United States government.

There would be the widest opportunity for all forms of transportation to grow and prosper. Each form of transportation has its own natural market — because each has certain definite advantages over the others. Cabinet Committee recommendations would permit transportation management the right to offer the most efficient service possible — and shippers and the public the right to choose the one that fits their needs.

Thus, the principal factor in determining the “fair share” of traffic for each type of carrier would be competition, not regulation.

The growing public support for the principles embodied in the report of the Cabinet Committee results from the recognition that they concern not transportation alone, but the vital interests of every one of us. In short, Mrs. Kennedy's five pounds of sugar are *your* five pounds of sugar — and they represent everything else you buy as well.

* * * *

For additional information on the Cabinet Committee report and how it affects the American consumer, write for the free booklet, “Why Not Let Competition Work?”

Association of American Railroads, 944 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

RADIO & TELEVISION

The Mother-in-Law Joke

The most venerable cliché in U.S. humor is the mother-in-law joke. *December Bride* (Mon. 9:30 p.m., CBS), which translates the joke and variations to television, has astounded the industry by elbowing its way into the top ten. Nielsen and Trendex place *Bride* No. 5; ARB has it tied for sixth (with *Disneyland* and *I've Got a Secret*). Videodex and Pulse report it "consistently in the top ten."

No one is quite sure why. Writer-Producer Parke Levy argues that the show's success is the result of "basic sociological and psychological factors." *Bride*'s star, fluttery Spring Byington, veteran of stage and screen, thinks "people get a lot of fun from this show,

Picnic, and when the film was on location in Kansas she got more attention from the natives than all the rest of the company. Director Joshua Logan was perplexed: he had never heard of *December Bride*. Rosalind Russell observed: "I've got to look into this TV thing."

Any *Bride* plot is as comfortable and commodious as an old shoe. Spring usually embarks on some do-gooding project, e.g., saving the marriage of a wrestler and his wife. Within ten minutes, the project is a total mess, causing either financial or personal embarrassment to her son-in-law. After asserted hilarity, the straggling plot lines are swiftly tied into a lover's knot in time for the conclusion. A recurring staple is a budding romance for Spring who, so far, has been vainly courted by

Out of the Bedroom. Unfortunately, not all of Spring's fans get the point. The hundred letters a day the show receives are heavily sprinkled with criticisms whenever viewers think things are getting too close to life. Levy says that the audience resents the use of alcohol on the show, and so drinking is rarely shown. They are even more strait-laced about sex: "Once we played a scene that showed Frances Rafferty and Dean Miller in twin beds. Dean got out of his bed and went over to Frances. He never touched her, but we got all sorts of audience squawks asking us to keep the show out of the bedroom."

Levy wholeheartedly agrees with his critics. He defines successful situation comedy as "a small hunk of life exaggerated for comic purposes. If you play it realistically, it comes out drama because very little in life itself is funny. People want a mirror held up to life but at an angle so that it's humorous. People are tired of problems."

Program Preview

For the week starting Wednesday, March 7. Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

TELEVISION

Afternoon Film Festival (Wed. 3 p.m., ABC). Alec Guinness in *A Run for Your Money*.

Climax! (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., CBS). *The Luella Parsons Story*, with a grab bag of movie stars.

Perry Como Show (Sat. 8 p.m., NBC). With Dinah Shore. Rock Hudson.

Ford Star Jubilee (Sat. 9:30 p.m., CBS). Musical version of *High Top*, with Bing Crosby, Julie Andrews.

Richard III (Sun. 2:30 p.m., NBC). First filming of Shakespeare's drama, with Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir John Gielgud, Sir Ralph Richardson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Claire Bloom, Pamela Brown (see CINEMA).

Face the Nation (Sun. 3 p.m., CBS). Italy's President Giovanni Gronchi.

Omnibus (Sun. 5 p.m., CBS). Documentary on clouds, by Rachel Carson.

Goodyear Playhouse (Sun. 9 p.m., NBC). Kim Stanley in *Conspiracy of Hearts*.

See It Now (Tues. 8:30 p.m., CBS). *Egypt-Israel*, a report on the Middle East crisis.

Playwrights '56 (Tues. 9:30 p.m., NBC). Estelle Winwood in *Adam and Evening*.

RADIO

American Adventure (Thurs. 9:05 p.m., NBC). Dramatization of the life of Edgar Allan Poe.

Metropolitan Opera (Sat. 2 p.m., ABC). *Boris Godunov*, sung in English by London, Kullman, Tozzi, Gari.

Philadelphia Orchestra (Sun. 2:30 p.m., CBS). Zino Francescatti in Brahms's *Violin Concerto*.

New York Philharmonic (Sun. 2:30 p.m., CBS). Bruno Walter conducts Mozart's *Requiem*.



"DECEMBER BRIDE'S" RAFFERTY, MILLER, BYINGTON & MORGAN
Hold up the mirror at an angle.

but the fun is based on good feeling. You get to know the family, and they are kept pretty much in character so they don't confuse the audience." CBS's Hubbell Robinson, vice president in charge of TV programming, notes that *Bride* inherits a great many viewers from the preceding *I Love Lucy*: "That's a big help. I figured that most of the people who like *Lucy* would like this show too. And its competition is a dramatic show [Robert Montgomery Presents] and a medical documentary [Medical Horizons], so the comedy lovers just stay put."

Desirable Dames. What *Bride*'s viewers see is a mishmash of kittenish domestic humor. Spring Byington lives with her daughter and son-in-law (Frances Rafferty and Dean Miller); a next-door neighbor, Pete Porter, adds a welcome touch of acid as a wisecracking foe of mothers-in-law, and Verna Felton plays a low-comedy crony of Spring's. Verna recently had a bit part in the movie

Lyle Talbot, Regis Toomey and Paul Cavanaugh. Says Writer-Producer Levy: "The show's message is that a woman can be attractive to men regardless of her age. It makes every dame over 45 think she's still desirable."

Actress Byington sees an even more important message. Primed by extensive off-camera reading ("Books to me are my favorite stuff of the world"), with a working knowledge in psychology that ranges from Vedanta to Karen Horney, Spring believes that her role of Lily Ruskin in *Bride* proves that "Lily hasn't lost her appetite for life and is now free to do ridiculous things. She can play with life much more because she is mature of heart. She isn't stopped because other people are not doing it. She drives to Mexico alone. If something appeals to the mature person, if there is no really cogent reason for not doing it, let us do it, let us not be bound by hidebound convention!"



The Success Car of the Year . . . dramatically beautiful, dynamically powered.

A new world of adventure is waiting for you . . .

DISCOVER THE DIFFERENCE IN DODGE !

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The difference is there—and it's wonderful!

It starts with styling so fresh and new that your spirits lift every time you step into your new Dodge. The sweep of soaring Jet Fins is an invitation to adventure.

Then there's the "Magic Touch" of Dodge push-button driving—positive control right at your fingertips.

You discover the surging *break-away power* of the Super Red Ram V-8 that blazed a trail of records on the Bonneville Salt Flats *no other car* has ever equalled.

There's a world of difference in the *feel* of Dodge *full-time* power steering, the *feel* of Dodge *Safe-Guard* power brakes, the *feel* of the gliding *Oriflow* ride that adjusts automatically to every road condition.

It's all different—the *lightness* of this new Dodge, the roominess and comfort that actually exceeds cars costing a thousand dollars more.

Won't you take time *this week* to discover the difference in Dodge? It can all be yours in the low-priced Coronet Series—full-size, full-styled, full-powered.

New 56
DODGE



VALUE LEADER OF THE FORWARD LOOK



Surest way to "Top"

It's Summer, 1953. You're a consulting engineer and you're at a portland cement plant, deep in the rugged Northwest. Your assignment: To design a system for moving crushed limestone from a proposed quarry, atop the adjacent mountain, a mile downhill to the mill.

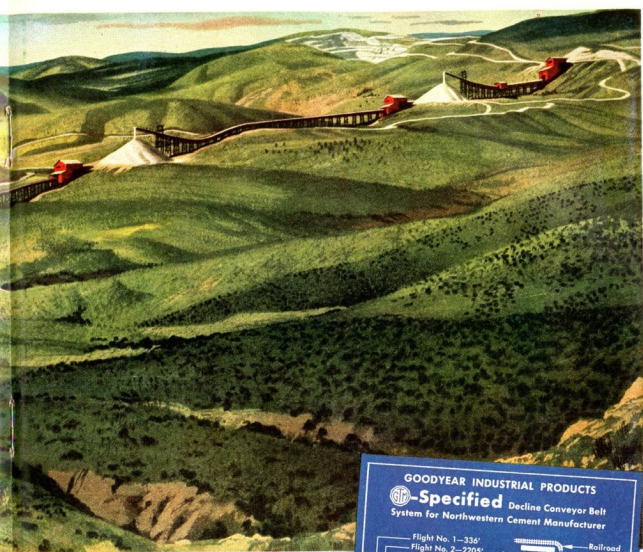
An aerial tramway had been used to haul the stone from another quarry on the opposing slope. But you have been told its capacity was too limited and it suffered frequent operating stoppages. You have also been told to eliminate these problems.

In the months that follow, you investigate all types of haulage. You gather information from far and wide, including many interesting figures on conveyor belts supplied by the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man. Finally you settle on a "rubber railroad" as the best answer to the tough service,

rough terrain and severe winters.

You proceed with your plans, providing for surge piles between the main belts, to insure an unbroken stream of stone in case of accident or other stoppage at the quarry. The G.T.M. assists you with experienced suggestions on the belts, the drives and the braking and power generating systems. The company approves and by June, 1954, the system is at work.

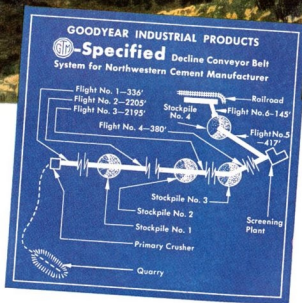
At first, you're naturally concerned. But as time rolls by and the belts roll on, your worry subsides. *After more than 13 months' operation*, the special high-tensile rayon reinforced belts recommended by the G.T.M. have carried over *four times the tonnage* realized from the old tramway with *virtually no maintenance*—and at much lower cost. You and the company are more than satisfied.



a mountain

Among the many things you gain from this assignment is a full appreciation of the economies of conveyorization and the ability of the G.T.M. to answer many problems with industrial rubber. You also learn his experience is always available through your Goodyear Distributor or Goodyear, Industrial Products Division, Akron 16, Ohio.

IT'S SMART TO DO BUSINESS with your Goodyear Distributor. He can give you fast, dependable service on Hose, V-Belts, Flat Belts and many other industrial rubber and nonrubber supplies. Look for him in the Yellow Pages under "Rubber Goods" or "Rubber Products."



GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER



He's eating your shirt

This is a cotton bollworm. Unless checked by modern insecticides, this insect could take a mighty big bite out of the world's cotton crop, disrupt economies, impoverish millions.

Next to foodstuffs, cotton is the world's most vital crop. Cotton clothes the world, and thousands of growers from Savannah to Suez depend on DIAMOND insecticides to protect their cotton. To supply the world-wide demand for DIAMOND Lindane, BHC, DDT and the more than one hundred other

"Chemicals you live by," DIAMOND chemical plants are producing in greater volume than ever.

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY, 300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.



**Diamond
Chemicals**

Harvest of Singers

In Denver's Bonifils Memorial Theater one morning last week, 19 young men and women nervously shuffled their feet and cleared their throats. A piano plunked to the final inquiries of a piano tuner. Solicitous friends and parents were hustled off to a far part of the theater, and the Metropolitan Opera's brisk, soft-spoken John Gutman turned reassuringly to the tense group. "Please be easy," Gutman said. "Be a bit nervous if you like—you are supposed to be. You've probably heard of one of our singers, Miss Pons, who is sick all day before a performance. But I'm not suggesting you be sick. Take it easy. If you don't win this year,* you have many years ahead of you."

The speech did little to ease the tension, for the 19 had come in search of fame. The winners of local singing contests held throughout Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, they gathered in Denver to compete in one of this year's seven regional eliminations for the Met's Auditions of the Air. The rewards for the winners are scholarships and for some contestants an eventual chance to sing at the Met. For its part the Met gets an annual look at the best talent in the U.S., has in the Auditions' 16 years panned such vocal gold as Soprano Eleanor Steber, Baritones Leonard Warren and Robert Merrill, Tenor Albert Da Costa.*

The Newcomer. At Gutman's signal the 19 singers performed one by one—a traditionally ample soprano, a baritone who is a sheet metal worker, a petite mezzo-soprano with long blonde hair, no fewer than six tenors (more tenors than Gutman had encountered in all his auditions in Seattle, Tulsa, the Twin Cities and Chicago put together). Almost every singer had got some of his or her basic experience singing in churches; some have sung with Denver's energetic young Greater Denver Opera Association. A few studied at Manhattan's Juilliard school.

One exceptional young fellow announced himself as a baritone, and proceeded to sing Verdi's *Celeste Aida*, one of the most famed arias for high tenor. Said Gutman with mild sarcasm: "Since you are a baritone, perhaps you would like to offer something from the baritone repertoire." "I have nothing from the baritone repertoire," the singer said. "I only started singing two weeks ago."

When each had sung two numbers, Gutman retired to study cryptic marks on his score papers, then came back with his decision. It had been a "very good audition," he said. He found some language weakness: most of the German and Italian was "atrocious," but to his surprise he found the French excellent.

* The Met points with particular pride to its Da Costa, who entered the Auditions as a baritone, took the judges' advice, studied until he became a tenor, and won. This season he made a fine showing as Walther in Wagner's *Die Meistersinger*.



Carl Iwasaki

MET OPERA CONTESTANTS IN DENVER
Forget the Liebestod complex.

The Most Demanding. He noted one failing that is so common he has an abbreviation for it. "Ltc" in Gutman's shorthand stands for "Liebestod complex," and refers to a tendency among contestants, particularly women, to choose the most demanding music. "They seem to think they haven't got a chance unless they sing something loud and dramatic," said Gutman. "These youngsters try to do things that shouldn't even be in their repertoire for another five or ten years."

The winner was William L. Black, 30, of Bel Air, Md., a husky, 6-ft. Army captain stationed at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. One of several considerations in Gutman's choice was the fact that Black is a tenor, "the hardest kind of singer

to find." He took up music at college (Gettysburg), went to Juilliard for further study, made his first professional solo appearances with the Greater Denver Opera. His prize (provided by the Met's National Council) will be \$300 and an all-expenses-paid trip to New York City to sing for Met and radio officials next year. If he survives that screening, he will sing on the *Auditions of the Air* (ABC, Mon. 8 p.m., E.S.T.). Said Captain Black: "This could change my entire life."

Trim Symphony

Chicago music lovers got a treat last week: the first U.S. performance of *Symphony No. 7* by Darius Milhaud (pronounced me-lo). Performed with clarity and spirit by Conductor Fritz Reiner and the Chicago Symphony, it turned out to be one of Milhaud's most appealing works.

On first hearing, the *Seventh* is not a work to seize its listeners by the ears or by viscera either. Instead, it sounds neat, trim and attractive, with an overall flavor bland enough to permit the savoring of delicate, sonic side dishes. The first movement is sunny and almost musical, the slow movement an exuberant pastoral, whose plaintive tune (in solo strings and winds) is accompanied by brassy grunts and then by vague and charming counter-tunes. This movement also contains an enigmatic episode: a sudden passage of smashing violence, gone as suddenly as it came. The finale is in jocosse, carnival spirit, but a carnival whose details are as vaporous as a dream, only solidifying as the music nears its end.

The Chicago audience, a generally conservative one, did not demonstrably go for the Milhaud work; in fact, most of them did not go to hear it, but got it as a bonus with the star attraction, Jascha Heifetz and the Brahms *Violin Concerto*. But, in time to come, Milhaud's piece should win hearers on its own merit.



Bob Lockenbach—Cal-Picture
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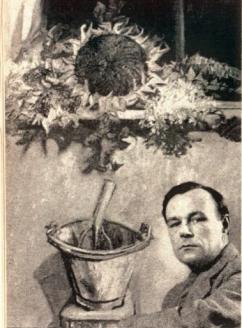
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MIDDLEDITCH & "SUNFLOWERS"

Kitchen Sink School

The latest thing among younger British painters is a violent swing back to realism. Like their young contemporary, French Prodigy Bernard Buffet (TIME, Feb. 27), they are concerned with the drab reality of everyday life. Their favorite subjects are pots and pans, pubs, dingy outdoor scenes, and almost anything handy piled on top of the kitchen table. Hence their collective title: "the Kitchen Sink School."

Until last week the Kitchen-Sinkers were resounding critical successes but financial flops. The first of the New Realists to win cash along with credit is Edward Middleditch, 32. *Time & Tide's* critic noted that Artist Middleditch's current exhibit at London's Beaux Arts Gallery "seems to be continually attempting things that have not been done before" and rated him "the most original and interesting of the younger men." The *Observer* agreed, found it difficult to name a British contemporary "so exciting and fertile." The buyers backed the critics; Middleditch wound up his show with a near sellout, collected £1,700 (\$4,760).

Britain's New Realism, about as delicate as a cockney costermonger's anecdote, has been rated a "cult of quality" by some proper Britons, who think crockery should remain belowstairs. But to date it has already produced a burgeoning handful of new talent. Among Painter Middleditch's contemporaries:

♣ Bearded Jack Smith, 27, first to rate the critics' recognition (TIME, July 26, 1954), who says: "A bottle is a bottle, and it's quite different from a cucumber. I want to get this across." An admiring critic found in his bold brush strokes "a passion reminiscent of Van Gogh's during his *Potato Eaters* period."

♣ John Bratby, 27, who brought gallery-

goers up short at his last show with his bluntest tour de force: two stark paintings of a toilet bowl.

♣ Derrick Greaves, 28, specialist in everyday drama in the city's back streets, similar to the U.S.'s own turn-of-the-century Ashcan School.

Middleditch's own orbit ranges from vigorous, sweeping outdoor scenes that left one observer feeling that a ripening wheat field "might start rippling before your eyes" to harshly lighted, strong-colored still lifes depicting such mundane subjects as a bucket on a stool and a bunch of sunflowers (see cut). Says he: "The point about us is that we paint what we see around us. But we try to give it a new vision." The British Arts Council is so impressed by the New Realists' new vision that it is making the Kitchen Sink School Britain's main show at this summer's Venice Biennale.

Dallas Armistice

The running battle between the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts and a band of vociferous Texas patriots came to a temporary halt last week. The winners, on points: Dallas Museum trustees, who refused to ban from an art exhibit the works of four painters who were locally suspected of Communist-front activities.

At issue this time was the traveling "Sport in Art" show (sponsored by *SPORTS ILLUSTRATED* and the American Federation of Arts), which is due to open in Dallas this month, eventually wind up in Australia for the Olympics, under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency. The four pictures in dispute: the Addison Gallery of American Art's *Skaters* by the

late Vasuo Kuniyoshi; Cleveland Museum of Art's *The Park, Winter*, by Leon Kroll, 71; Manhattan Museum of Modern Art's *Fishermen* by William Zorach, 69; and *National Pastime*, by Ben Shahn, 57.

"The Reds are moving in upon us," warned Colonel Alvin Mansfield Owsley, 67, a past national commander of the American Legion (1922-23), who accused the four painters of being Communist sympathizers. "Let us hold together . . . Let those who would plant a red picture supplant it with the red, white and blue. White for purity, blue for fidelity, as blue as our Texas bluebonnets."

Speaking for 16 Dallas societies, banded together as the Dallas County Patriotic Council, Owsley demanded that the museum reimpose the ban it had temporarily clamped down on art by Communists or suspected Communists after a similar ruckus last year (TIME, May 2). But this time the museum held fast. It also got the backing of the Dallas *Morning News* ("The issue is not the allegiance or sympathies of the artists over a period of years, but actually one of censorship") and Dallas Merchant Stanley Marcus, who refused to withdraw as a local sponsor of the show.

Last week the Patriotic Council's attempt to go over the museum's head was stalled by the Dallas park board, which passes on city funds for maintenance of the museum. Said the board: "We see no compelling reason to seek the withdrawal, in whole or in part, of the exhibit." But after Colonel Owsley's angry query: "Has the park board gone soft on Communists?" Park Board President Ray Hubbard indicated that the main issue was far from being settled for good. Said he: "The issue of Communist art in the museum may come up for review again."

HOME TO CATALONIA

ONE of the world's richest private collections, amassed by Spain's late Francisco de Assis Cambó, was back home last week after a 3½-year tug of war between Argentina and Spain. As the cream of the collection was readied for hanging in Barcelona's Museo de Arte de Catalunya, Spaniards discovered that the prize was well worth the haggling. Spread out before them was an eye-filling feast of masterpieces by Spaniards Zurbarán, Murillo and Goya and such other masters as Rubens, Cranach, Tiepolo, Botticelli and Correggio.

The man who spent a lifetime collecting this treasure-trove was a proud, bantam-sized Catalan who exploded onto the political scene in 1901 as founder of a Catalan regionalist party, rose to fame as an ardent spokesman for Catalan autonomy. Hand in hand with Cambó's political success went his reputation as a financial wizard and "the Andrew Mellon of Spain." When Cambó's political party went down to defeat at the polls on the verge of Spain's civil war, Cambó wisely decamped, ended up in Buenos Aires, where he lived handsomely on the returns of his insurance and electric companies.

At his death in 1947 Cambó left most of the cash in his \$25 million fortune to charity; the bulk of his art treasures, spread out over the six houses he owned in Europe, Argentina and New York, were willed to his home city, Barcelona. When Barcelona claimed the paintings, agreeing to pay \$56,340 in death duties, Perón's government slapped an embargo on the old masters in Cambó's palatial Buenos Aires residence. Only last year, when diplomatic tempers had reached the boiling point, did Argentina relent.

Easily a favorite in the whole Cambó bequest is Goya's classical allegory, *Cupid and Psyche*. It displays against the neoclassic decor the same kind of full-bosomed, dark-haired beauty that Goya showed as his feminine ideal in his famous *Nude Maja*. The scarlet-draped Cupid, with muscular body yet almost feminine features, complements her as the idealized lover.



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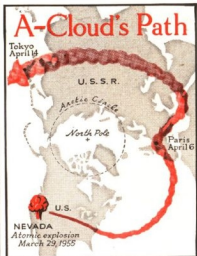
TIME, MARCH 12, 1956

SCIENCE

Round-the-World Tracer

The Japanese public does not like radioactive fall-out, whether it comes from U.S. or Russian nuclear tests, but Japanese scientists have learned to put it to work. While visiting New York last week, Dr. Yasuo Miyake of Tokyo's Meteorological Research Institute told how radioactive air masses created by the tests are timed, measured and analyzed. Then they are used as tracers to plot the circulation of high altitude winds.

Usually an air mass labeled with radioactivity shows up in Japan a short time after vibrations in the earth, sea or air have disclosed a Russian test in Siberia or a U.S. test in mid-Pacific. But on one occasion last year, a mass crossed Japan



Time Map by R. M. Chapin, Jr.

that had seemingly got lost. It arrived from the west, dropping radioactive rain on much of Japan and radioactive dust on the northern island of Hokkaido. A sample sent to Tokyo proved to be ordinary dust from the Gobi Desert, which often falls on Japan. It must have got its radioactivity from a "hot" air mass that passed near the Gobi.

1,000 Miles a Day. All this made the radioactivity look at first glance like the product of a Russian test. But Japanese scientists were certain that no Russian test could be blamed for it, and the only other recent tests had been in Nevada, two weeks before and 5,500 miles away in the wrong direction. Since air is not known to cross the North Pacific from east to west, the labeled cloud could not have come direct from Nevada. The only other possibility was that it had traveled three quarters of the way around the earth to reach Japan.

To test this theory, Dr. Miyake and his colleagues studied the world's weather maps. The wind pattern looked encouraging for the theory. On the day the radioactive material rose above the Nevada desert, there was a powerful wind waiting

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aloft to carry it eastward. The most probable route would take the atmospheric tracer across the U.S., the Atlantic, Europe, Central Asia and China. It should travel about 1,000 miles a day and should reach Japan in about the right time: two weeks (see map).

Rain & Fogged Film. To find out whether the air mass actually traveled around the earth, the Japanese wrote to scientists along its theoretical route asking if they had seen any signs of it. Confirmation came from Paris, where radioactive rain had fallen. The fission products from faraway Nevada had also fogged photographic film as they drifted over Europe. Dr. Miyake is sure that the rest of the trajectory mapped out for the "tracer" is also accurate. The north-and-south waviness of the route is characteristic of the high altitude winds that blow around the earth in north temperate latitudes.

Now Japanese scientists are waiting for the U.S. nuclear tests scheduled for April in mid-Pacific. Any labeled air masses that they send to Japan will be welcomed (meteorologically at least), whether they travel direct or by circumnavigation.

Humans in Space

Unmanned space flight is almost in the bag. Rockets have already risen to the edge of space, and no one in the rocket business doubts that unmanned satellites will soon be revolving on orbits around the earth. Manned space flight is much more difficult because of the vulnerability of human crews. Last week a symposium at the University of California discussed some of the problems.

The human body is adjusted to mild cosmic ray bombardment at the earth's surface, but no one knows what will happen to humans who spend considerable amounts of time above the sheltering atmosphere. At last week's symposium, Major David G. Simons of the Air Force's Space Biology Laboratory, reported that recent experiments have been somewhat reassuring. For five years Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex. has been sending mice, guinea pigs and monkeys on 24-hour balloon flights. Enclosed in pressurized and air-conditioned capsules, the animals rise as high as 100,000 ft. Two of the monkeys have had 63 hours of flying time above 90,000 ft., where primary rays are rampant.

Genetic Damage. Their exposure to the cosmic rays did not seem to damage any of the animals. Some of the black mice grew a few white hairs, presumably caused when cosmic rays passed through hair follicles. No other bodily damage was noted. Major Simons admits, of course, that cosmic rays kill tissue cells, but he does not think any part of an animal's body is seriously damaged by the loss of a few cells. Genetic damage is another matter. If a cosmic ray hits a reproductive cell (sperm or ovum), it can cause the birth of an imperfect individual. Major Simons cannot guarantee at present that all his high-flying mice and monkeys will have normal descendants.

Less romantic than cosmic rays is the



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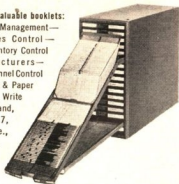
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problem of food and air for space voyagers, but Dr. Nello Pace of the University of California considers the problem no less interesting. A normal man has a water turnover of about 5 lbs. a day. Since the spaceship must conserve every possible ounce of weight, this water must be recycled: condensed from the air and extracted from urine and feces. Food cannot be recycled without making the spaceship a flying farm, and Dr. Pace is not even sure that preserved food will be satisfactory for a long voyage. No preserved ration, he said, has been developed that can be tolerated for more than a month or two without bad effects. So the spaceship may have to be big enough to carry frozen food lockers.

The spaceship's atmosphere is a problem too. Its oxygen will have to be replaced as it is consumed, and the carbon dioxide from the crew's lungs will have to be disposed of. Both jobs can be done at the same time by green plants, which separate oxygen from carbon dioxide. With this system in operation, the spaceship would be a miniature of the parent earth, where plants and animals, acting together, recycle the atmosphere.

The experts are not sure what the spaceship's atmosphere should be made of. Pure oxygen might be all right if its pressure were low enough (at atmospheric pressure, it is poisonous), but nitrogen also may be necessary for human health. In any case, the pressure in the spaceship should not be too low. If a meteor punctured the skin, a good thick atmosphere of oxygen diluted with nitrogen or helium would not be lost as quickly as a thin one of oxygen alone.

Zero Gravity. The most baffling puzzle of all is the effect that lack of gravitation will have on the crew. They will float around the cabin, of course, and will have to drink through straws instead of from glasses, but such things are minor. The major problem will be loss of orientation.

Humans have three orienting mechanisms: 1) vision, 2) the balancing apparatus in the inner ear, 3) the "kinesthetic" sense, which reports tension and pressure in the skin, muscles and viscera. All except vision fail when gravity falls to zero, and there is an excellent chance that vision alone cannot tell a man whether he is right side up. Special instruments may have to be developed to orient space crews artificially.

Zero gravity cannot be created on the earth, except momentarily, as in a stunting airplane. One suggestion for simulating it is to use a congenital deaf-mute with no inner-ear balancing sense and put him in a diving suit where he would be made "weightless" by the water's buoyancy. Under these conditions he will react like a man on a gravity-free spaceship. Another suggestion, which may be followed up by the Office of Naval Research: put animals on a merry-go-round that subjects them to double-strength gravitation. After they have become adjusted to life at 2 g's, they can be returned to normal at 1 g—and studied to see how the change affects them.

vitamin A (vī'tā-mīn; vīt'ā), *n.* Also **vitamine** (vī'tā-mīn; -mīn; vīt'ā), (*L. vita life + ē, amine*). *Biochem.* Any of a number of constituents of foods in their natural state, of which very small quantities are essential for the normal nutrition of animals, and possibly of plants. They are not generally produced in the body and must be derived from outside sources.

vitamin A, $C_{20}H_{30}OH$, occurs esp. in fish-liver oils, butter, and eggs; it plays an important role in vision and also is essential for the integrity of certain cells; its lack causes night blindness and hardening of certain tissues and failure of young animals to grow.

vitamin B, (the vitamin B complex) includes a large number of substances which have different chemical structures and actions. They are grouped together because all are soluble in water and can be obtained from the same sources. This group includes:

(1) **vitamin B₁**, *aneurin*, or *thiamine*, $C_{12}H_{17}ClN_4OS$, the antineuritic or antiberiberi factor, found esp. in cereals, nuts, yeast, and animal food products. It is essential for the proper utilization of carbohydrates. A severe thiamine deficiency state is called beriberi. It is characterized by the accumulation of pyruvic and lactic acids, particularly in the blood and brain and the impairment of the cardiovascular, nervous, and gastrointestinal systems.

(2) **vitamin B₂**, **vitamin G**, *riboflavin*, or *lactoflavin*, $C_{17}H_{25}N_4O_6$, a growth-promoting factor, found esp. in whey, eggs, and green leaves. Essential for cellular metabolism. Deficiency of riboflavin manifests itself by inflammatory changes of the skin and mucous membrane of the lip and the corners of the mouth.

(3) **Nicotinic acid**, or *niacin*, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5NO_2$, and its amide **nicotinamide**, or *niacin amide*, $C_6H_7N_2O_2$, which prevent pellagra; found in meats, milk, leafy green vegetables, peas, and beans—called also the "PP" (pellagra-preventive) factor.

* **Nicotinamide** is an essential part of the enzyme system concerned with hydrogen transport (oxidation) in the living cell. Pellagra, the deficiency state of nicotinamide, manifests itself in symptoms of glossitis, stomatitis, insomnia, anorexia, weakness, irritability, abdominal pain, burning sensations in various parts of the body, numbness, forgetfulness, morbid fears, and vertigo.

(4) **vitamin B₆**, *adernin*, **pyridoxine**, or the "fat antidermatitis factor," $C_8H_{11}NO_3$, essential to human nutrition, found in meat, fish, liver, wheat germ, etc. Pyridoxine plays an important role in protein metabolism, by transferring amino groups from one compound to another. This vitamin plays an important role in antibody production. Although pyridoxine has been assumed to be essential to man, this has only recently been proved. The value of pyridoxine was determined

after a series of infants had convulsions when fed a formula in which sterilization had destroyed the pyridoxine. However, when a heat-stable form of pyridoxine was added to the formulas the trouble was corrected.

(5) **Vitamin B₁₂** is obtained from liver fractions. It is vitally concerned with the production of red blood cells. Failure of the body to utilize this vitamin results in pernicious anemia and other disturbances of the blood and nervous system. It is necessary for normal tissue formation and its lack interferes with growth.

(6) The "chick antidermatitis factor,"

deficiency has not been observed in man, and there is no evidence to suggest that this substance is a dietary essential in man.

(9) **Choline**. This vitamin is important as a source of methyl groups for the synthesis of amino acids and as a precursor of acetylcholine. It also fosters the conversion of neutral fats to phospholipids in the liver. This aids in the transport of fatty acids.

(10) **Folic acid**, plays a role in nucleoprotein metabolism, possibly by assisting in the formation or utilization of thymine and other purines and pyrimidines. Folic acid and vitamin B₁₂ play essential roles

vitamin C, (*L.*) **ascorbic acid**, or **cevitamic acid**, $C_6H_8O_6$, the antiscorbutic vitamin, is abundant in fresh fruits, esp. citrus fruits, tomatoes, and vegetables, and occurs in animal products. A deficiency of vitamin C causes scurvy—a condition characterized by weakness, anemia, spongy gums and a tendency to bleed easily. Mild forms of this condition are quite common. Vitamin C is an important factor in acute stress, for stimulation of the adrenal cortex releases adrenocortical hormones accompanied by a depletion of adrenal ascorbic acid. Fresh fruits and vegetables lose much of their vitamin C content on storage and in preparation unless there is adequate refrigeration and cooking is reduced to a minimum.

vitamin D, is antirachitic and regulates the phosphorus-calcium metabolism. There are several varieties, prepared or occurring naturally in fish-liver oils, egg yolk, etc., as **vitamin D₂** and **vitamin D₃**, or **calciferol**, $C_{28}H_{44}O$, an alcohol formed by irradiating ergosterol. Lack of vitamin D results in loss of calcium and phosphorus and is the direct cause of rickets in infants and osteomalacia (softening of the bones) in adults. In moderate amounts, vitamin D promotes retention of calcium and phosphorus and maintains concentrations of these elements in the blood that will permit deposition of lime salts in the formation of bone.

vitamin E (formerly called **vitamin X**), whose lack in animal causes infertility and muscular atrophy, is abundant in the leaves of many plants and in oils from seeds. Its role in human nutrition has not been established.

vitamin K is the antihemorrhagic vitamin, the variety **vitamin K₁**, $C_{31}H_{46}O_2$, occurring in the leaves of alfalfa and other plants, vegetables, fish meal, etc. **vitamin K₂** is similar to it. Evidence suggests that vitamin K is an essential component of the enzyme system controlling the formation of prothrombin in the liver and its conversion to the active clotting agent thrombin.

The terms **vitamin P** and **citrin** have been applied to a substance (now believed to be a mixture of flavones) isolated from lemons and paprika, thought to promote the resistance of the capillaries to hemorrhage.

Among the 800 products produced by The Upjohn Company (available at your pharmacy) is a complete line of vitamin preparations designed to meet the exacting requirements of the body from infancy to old age.

or **pantothenic acid**, $C_9H_{17}NO_6$, a substance extracted from various organic tissues and promoting growth, as of yeast. Pantothenic acid has a vital function in cellular metabolism, part of which is enzymatic acetylation. Pantothenic acid also plays an important role in the coenzyme action of cells as it is a component of coenzyme A. Pantothenic acid is also important in the synthesis of antibodies.

(7) **Biotin** (formerly called **vitamin H**), $C_8H_{16}N_2O_3S$, an acid that is a growth-promoting factor, occurring esp. in yeast and liver. The biochemical role of biotin may deal with protein synthesis, carbon dioxide fixation, and transamination.

(8) **para- (or p-) aminobenzoic acid**, $C_6H_7NO_2$, a growth-promoting factor, found esp. in yeast and bran. It is a unit in the structure of folic acid and may function in conjunction with that vitamin. PABA deficiency

hematopoietically (blood formation and maintenance). Folic acid deficiency may occur secondary to gastrointestinal disease due to failure in conversion of various folic acid conjugates ingested in food into the free state or the failure in converting the vitamin to its active biological form—folic acid—a process which requires ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

(11) **Inositol** is tentatively classified as a B vitamin. Inositol is required in the diets of animals for their proper nutrition and growth.

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New 10000 series with Triple-Torque tandem, above, rated up to 32,000 lbs. G.V.W. New 3100 series pickup, at left.

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* V8 standard in L.C.F. and Series 8000 and 10000 models, an extra-cost option in all other models. † Extra-cost options available in a wide range of models (five-speed transmission standard in Series 9000 and 10000).

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Airborne Mule Skinner for today's Defense

Now to the service of supply comes a new idea in military logistics—air transports that rival the train in ton-mile cost. Newest and largest, now on the way, is the turbo-prop Douglas C-133.

About to undergo flight tests, C-133 packs the load of five freight cars into its huge hull, loads 96% of military or construction equipment—fully assembled and ready for action—through an adjustable platform ramp in its tail section.

Speed and range are still secret but C-133's ability to shuttle back and forth across oceans gives it the cargo potential of a 7000-ton ship. Cost drops drastically because C-133 gets material into action in hours, rather than weeks or months.



Biggest cargo transport—the Douglas C-133A

Development of the Douglas C-133 shrinks supply lines and bolsters America's armed strength. But the core of that strength is the personnel manning posts and aircraft. Ask your local recruiting officer about the opportunities in the U. S. Air Force.

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Big Bang

New addition to the list of track and field events officially recognized by the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of Red China: the hand grenade throw. The Red Chinese (and presumably world) record, as claimed in the commission's latest progress report: 225.99 ft.

Two for One

In Madison Square Garden the Knights of Columbus games jumped and jogged along like any other indoor track meet until the announcer called through the tobacco smoke for starters in the Columbian Mile. A slim, sharp-featured six-footer, whose jersey proclaimed "U.S. Marines," got the track almost to himself.



Associated Press
MILE WINNER Santee
Too tilted to face.

Because he was embroiled in a lawsuit, Lieut. Wes Santee, top U.S. miler (4:00.5), could get no real competition.

It was not Santee's talent that scared the other good milers off. It was his tilted condition as an amateur. Only two weeks before, the A.A.U. had suspended Santee for life from amateur racing (TIME, March 5) for cashing in on his expense allowances. Santee had gone to court and won the right to run this once, without prejudice to the court's right to side with the A.A.U. and declare him a pro. That was fine for Santee, but it meant trouble for other runners with reason to protect their amateur standings. Even if the courts finally overruled the A.A.U., the International Olympic Committee might still declare all who ran with Santee to be automatically tainted for competing with a pro.

Lawyers' arguments and legal decisions aside, the pompous Olympic authority shared the A.A.U.'s disapproval of San-

tee's casual approach to amateur ethics. Every miler at Madison Square Garden had heard the I.O.C.'s toplofty President Avery Brundage's ominous pronouncement: "If I were a runner, I would not be running tonight against Santee."

No Way to Train. The only competition the K. of C. could round up for their star attraction was the Air Force's Ed Kirk, a runner who made his reputation as a half-miler at Georgetown, and the Army's Ed Shea, a former I.C.-4-A two-mile champion. The resulting race was barely worth watching. Showing no sense of pace, Santee chugged home in 4:13.8, the slowest time for the K. of C. mile in nine years. Before the race he had blithely announced that he had kept in shape, was ready to turn in the race of his life. On second thought Santee explained that "running from courtroom to courtroom is not the best way to train."

The meet authorities could not bring themselves to waste the mile talent close at hand. They added a non-Columbian mile. Santee might have thanked the A.A.U. for keeping him out of competition with Villanova's Ron Delany, N.Y.U.'s George King and Oregon's Jim Bailey. All three looked sharp enough to run him into the boards.

Those three dominated the race. Irish Ron Delany simply hung back and watched the others work. His head bobbing in rhythmic jerks, his spikes scratching forward in his peculiar, snappy stride, he refused to run a bit faster than necessary. Ahead of him King, Manhattan's Jim Doulin and Collegiate Champion Bailey, an Australian who may yet join fellow Australian John Landy on the other side of the four-minute mile, took turns scrapping for the pole. Delany jogged steadily on, always within reach.

With two laps left Delany turned it on, moved past Bailey and King with impressive ease, finished in 4:11.8. Behind him King edged out Bailey for second. The fans, quick to boo the announcement of the special mile, were just as disappointed with Delany's heady race as with Santee's competitionless one. They had wanted a record. They got a smooth performance by a runner who can probably produce a record when forced to.

"Just Banter, Old Boy"

Exporting English culture as energetically as Britons ever did in the palmy days of Empire, cricketers of the staid old Marylebone Cricket Club began their tour of Pakistan this winter by roughing up some hotel servants in Karachi. "A bit of tomfoolery," said the diplomatic hotel manager. Then the ambassadors of good will moved to Dacca, where they squirted soda water over other hotel guests. Polite Pakistani laughed it all off as mere youthful enthusiasm. Last week, the Pakistanis stopped laughing.

Smarting from a series of defeats, the men of Marylebone moved to Peshawar, where they were promptly whipped again.

The losers were galled, less by the score than by a series of "leg before wicket" decisions awarded to Pakistan's star bowler by Umpire Idris Beg. Back in their rooms at Deans Hotel, the cricketers got themselves sufficiently stimulated to hire *tongas* (horse-drawn rickshaws) and hunt down Umpire Beg. When they found him, they politely invited him back to Deans for "a little private party." Beg refused, so the players took him anyway—according to Beg—dislocating one of his arms in the process. At Deans, the Pakistani recounted later, the cricketers doused him with water and forced him to swig some whisky, a beverage which he, as a Moslem, had never tasted voluntarily. Not until a team of Pakistani cricketers heard about Beg's ordeal and descended on the party was he rescued from his hosts.

Next day the test match continued, and Idris Beg faithfully turned up—with



Associated Press
MILE WINNER DELANY
Too talented to waste.

his arm in a sling—to umpire. Marylebone men blithely dismissed the night's adventure: "Just banter, old boy. Pure banter." But Pakistani students paraded in the streets shouting, "M.C.C., go back! Long live Idris Beg!" Police searched spectators for weapons, and stood guard over the visiting Englishmen during play.

Even a tophheavy Pakistani victory by seven wickets did not smooth Pakistani feelings—nor did a formal apology by Britain's Deputy High Commissioner J.M.G. James to Governor General (now President) Iskander Mirza, who is also the Pakistani cricket board president. "English players' defeats have upset their mental balance," said Lahore's *Civil and Military Gazette*. "Britain's

© The umpire may call a batsman out on "L.B.W." if, in his opinion, a missed ball, blocked by any part of the batsman's body except his hand, would otherwise have hit the wicket.



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sportsmen show irritability, and resort to indecorous behavior in defeat," added the *Pakistan Times*. At home the English press called the cricketers "graceless bores . . . bad losers . . . bullies." Said the *London Times*: "Hooliganism has blotted Britain's reputation for sportsmanship."

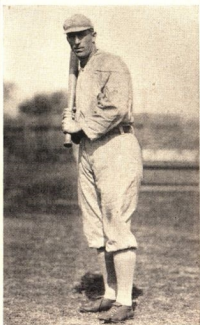
Through it all, Marylebone's men kept a stiff upper lip—and kept on losing.

The Great Bonehead Play

McCormick trots home, the merry villagers flock on the field to worship the hollow where Mathewson feet have pressed, and all of a sudden there is doings at second base.

—New York Times, Sept. 24, 1908

The "doings" that so spun the *Times's* sports reporter that September afternoon cost the New York Giants a pennant and started an argument that may live as long



FIRST BASEMAN MERKLE
Who's on second?

Culver

as baseball: Did Fred Merkle really pull a bonehead play that gave away the game?

Bare percentage points on top of the National League, John McGraw's Giants had just dropped the first two of a three-game series with the second-place Chicago Cubs, managed by Frank Chance. In the ninth inning of the final game, the score at the Polo Grounds was tied, 1-1. There were two outs when the Giants' Outfielder "Moose" McCormick beat out a single. Long-legged Fred Merkle, the Giants' first baseman, sent him to third with another single. Shortstop Al Bridwell lined a clean base hit over the head of the Cubs' Second Baseman Johnny Evers, McCormick scored. Merkle did not bother to touch second; he trotted out to the clubhouse in center field.

In a similar situation in Pittsburgh

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toward Intercontinental TV

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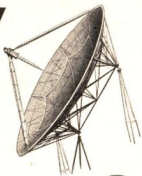
Until recently, microwave was limited to line-of-sight distances, signals being beamed directly from one antenna right at another. However, engineers knew that a small part of the signal "drops off" the beam, or is "scattered" in the troposphere. A whole new concept was visualized, requiring new, specially-designed equipment.

Now, with the new technique, the signal is beamed far out over the horizon with tremendous power. Huge new "high-gain" antennas capture the "scatter," and

a special IT&T electronic system keeps the signal steady for highly reliable communications.

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IT&T engineers were the first to introduce microwave communications, 25 years ago. And, by the development of unique equipment, they have made a major contribution toward making "over-the-horizon" microwave commercially practicable.



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Why Chancellor Adenauer reads The Reader's Digest

"In my country more than 500,000 people read the Digest in German each month. And they read not only about the people of the United States, but about the people of all nations. The Reader's Digest has forged a new instrument for understanding among men."



three weeks earlier, Evers had called for the ball, touched second base and claimed a forced out. Umpire Hank O'Day had overruled him, and the league president had not allowed the Cubs' protest. Undaunted, Evers tried again at the Polo Grounds. Fans were already swarming across the infield, but somehow, in the confusion, canny Johnny Evers got his hands on the ball (or a ball) and pushed his way to second. Standing on the bag, he called to the head umpire—the same Hank O'Day. This time O'Day surprisingly called Merkle out, ruled the game a tie. The Tinkers-to-Evers-to-Chance Cubs went on to win the playoff and the pennant—and took the World Series from Hughie Jennings' Detroit Tigers (Ty Cobb & Co.) four games to one.

Until the day he died in 1934, the Giants' Manager McGraw insisted that Evers had made the put-out with a phony ball. According to McGraw, his first-base coach, Old Pitcher "Iron Man" McGinnity, had grabbed the ball hit by Bridwell and heaved it into the stands. Evers, of course, told a different version, and the league decided that this time Evers was right.

Merkle played on in the big leagues for 18 years—with the Giants, the Dodgers, the Yankees, and even the hated Cubs. A crack first baseman, he was a hustler in the field and had a sharp eye at the plate. Even in those days of the dead ball, he often hit close to .300. But until the day he died—in Daytona Beach, Fla. last week at 67—Frederick Charles Merkle never escaped the memory of that coincidence of time, place and official fickleness that came to be called "Merkle's bonehead play."

Scoreboard

¶ For half the game at the State University's big field house in Iowa City, Iowa's Hawkeyes matched the University of Illinois Whiz Kids, second-ranking team in the U.S., in the battle for the Big Ten basketball championship. Then Iowa Center Bill Logan (6 ft. 7 in.) hooked in a couple of feather-soft shots that started somewhere around his knees and gave his teammates a lead they never lost. After that the confident Hawkeyes ran away with the game. Final score: Iowa 96, Illinois 72.

¶ Finishing fast in the stretch, Rex Ellsworth's brown colt, Terrang, half-brother to 1955 Kentucky Derby Winner Swaps, caught Llangollen Farm's Social Climber, won the \$158,800 Santa Anita Derby by more than a length, and probably earned a chance to carry Ellsworth's colors in this year's Kentucky Derby.

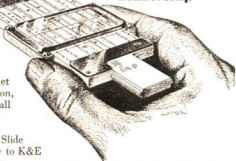
¶ Long Island Investor Alastair Bradley Martin recovered just in time from a virus infection, showed his familiar form—severe cut shots, accurate backhand, unbeatable railroad and side-wall services—at Manhattan's Racquet and Tennis Club to overpower Robert Grant III and win the amateur court tennis championship of the U.S. for the eighth time. Only man to hold the title longer: Financier Jay Gould, champion from 1906 to 1926.



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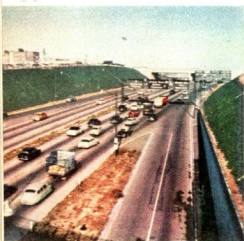


whatever the job . . .

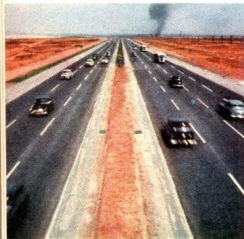
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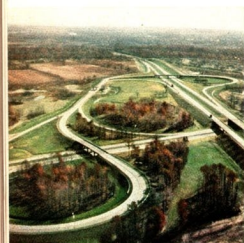
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Such roads as the New Jersey Turnpike keep traffic on the go. An estimated 25 percent of the gasoline consumed in cities is wasted waiting for traffic to move.



Safety-engineered, multi-lane through highways (such as the new Ohio Turnpike) pay for themselves in the saving of life and property, and in reduced cost of operation.

Why We Must Have Better Roads Now!

An authority gives facts and figures on America's imperative need for action on better roads in 1956—



George A. Dondero

to and from work."

This is the frank opinion of Congressman George A. Dondero of Michigan, member of the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives.

"Just listen to these figures. Approximately 85 percent of all food products reach their first market by truck. In fact, trucks move 75 percent of all tonnage in this country. And 85 percent of travel by people from city to city is by our highways.

"Quite clearly," Dondero says, "the health of our people and our economy depend on better roads for the better cars, trucks and buses of the future."

Why roads are dangerous

Most of America's highways were not designed for today's volume and kind of traffic, Dondero observes.

"Frankly, our roads are at least 20 years behind our economy. Many are dangerously narrow and poorly constructed, by present standards, to handle the increasing load of passenger and commercial vehicles.

"Many highways are worn out. They're obsolete. This is due mainly to the four-year moratorium on construction and improvement of our roads during World War II."

"Few people realize how much our nation depends upon roads to keep our expanding economy moving goods to market and men

What better roads will mean

"Good roads and automobiles are married. They cannot be divorced. They cannot even agree to a separation. They are forever united."

As is well known, the automobile industry has made enormous strides in safer motoring through continuing research and the introduction of life-saving, accident-preventing innovations. But as Dondero points out, "While our cars, trucks, and buses have improved tremendously, our highways have failed to keep pace. This need not be. It should not be. Good roads will pay for themselves in the saving of life, property and cost of operation."

How can we help remedy today's appalling situation?

"It is estimated," the Michigan Congressman says, "that upon completion of a 40,000-mile interstate highway system (main highways connecting 42 state capitals and 90 percent of all cities in the United States with more than 50,000 people) we will save 35,000 lives in the first decade after completion, or about the equal of a year's national traffic toll."

We must act now

"Unless we meet this challenge now and improve our roads, by 1965 approximately 55,000 people will be killed each year on our inadequate roads," the Congressman continues.

"Today, with 60 million registered cars on our highways, there is one car for every three people. Currently, 40,000 people are killed annually on our roads.

"What can we expect by 1965 when it's predicted 80 million cars



Latest link in our expanding network of express highways, the Ohio Turnpike is a big boost for safer motoring . . . just as strong, durable steel (98 percent of an automobile is steel!) contributes to the ever-increasing safety of motor vehicles.

will be using our highways? Most certainly without better roads the tragic record will be worse than the present toll of more than 100 people killed and 3,000 injured *every day.*"

National's role

As safety-minded citizens and forward-thinking businessmen, we at National Steel are vitally interested in better roads for our nation. The future of our nation's economy, our national defense and the lives of our

people demand more and better roads.

National Steel—through two of its major divisions: Great Lakes Steel at Detroit, Michigan and Weirton Steel at Weirton, West Virginia—is a major supplier of the ever better, stronger steels used by automobile manufacturers. Our constant goal—through research and cooperation with the automobile industry—is to make better and better steel for still greater safety, strength and economy in cars and trucks today and tomorrow.



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ginning, they developed the great variety of EVEREADY batteries that now serve dependably in so many applications.

SCIENTISTS of Union Carbide are constantly working on new, improved methods of producing packaged power. Their goal is to make dry-cell batteries do even more work for all of us.

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80th Birthday

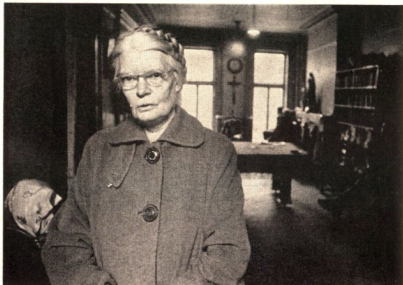
The audience that assembled in the Vatican's gold-ceilinged Consistory Hall one morning last week included no cardinals, bishops or diplomats. When Pius XII entered, 203 children from 17 nations gaily waved wands of lilies.

The Pope, declining his throne, motioned to his personal servant to place a chair for him on the floor "so that I won't look too big." Behind him, a blue-smocked boy and a white-smocked girl laboriously lit the 80 candles on a dove-dotted birthday cake bought by the children themselves. Then, with the blazing cake before him, the Pope found himself the center of a dancing ring-around-a-rosy. A tremulous child chorus burst out: "Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you, happy birthday, Holy Father, happy birthday

17th anniversary of his reign. Special missions from 25 countries will join in a Special Pontifical High Mass in St. Peter's, and there will be outdoor ceremonies for some 80,000 representatives of Catholic Action and other groups. As an extra tribute to the Pope, who has done so much to bring his church to the workingman, the cornerstone will be laid for a new church in Rome, dedicated to honor Pius' 80th birthday. The name Pius chose for the church: *Gesù Lavoratore* (Jesus the Worker).

The Saint & the Poet

"We do not know how we get along," Dorothy Day's *Catholic Worker* confessed to its few readers in 1934. "We keep simple books . . . We only know that the printing bill is getting paid . . . and so, too, the expenses of feeding our friends."



DOROTHY DAY AT HER HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY
Somehow the bill gets paid.

Walter Damm

to you." On the way back to his apartment, the Pope found 17 cardinals waiting for him in the Hall of Popes. They wished him an informal happy birthday in their turn.

Outside in St. Peter's Square a crowd of 30,000 assembled for Pius XII's birthday blessings, shouting "Viva il Papa!" and "Anguri!" (best wishes). There were presents, too, fit for a Pope: a volume chronicling the Pontiff's achievements in chapters titled "The Pope as Writer," "The Pope as Jurist," "The Pope of the Virgin Mary" (by Thomas Merton), "The Pope's Works for Peace," etc.; another book dedicated to him by the Pontifical Academy of Sciences titled *Galileo, Unjustly Condemned*; a Steuben glass cup from U.S. Cardinal Spellman.

The major occasion was saved for March 11, Sunday—a combined celebration of the Pope's 80th birthday and the

Twenty-two years later Dorothy Day's books were still as simple, but the bill was not getting paid. She was unable to pay for modernizing her House of Hospitality, a haven and a source of food to the derelicts of Manhattan's Bowery but a firetrap to Manhattan's Fire Department. Even more pressing was a \$250 fine imposed by the City of New York for her failure to comply with the fire regulations.

Dorothy Day, a woman of tranquil faith and fierce independence, approached the problem in her usual direct manner. She got up one morning last week, prayed for help to St. Joseph, patron saint of workers, then walked out of the House of Hospitality to persuade the judge to set aside the fine. Outside the hostel, where daily she feeds some 200 to 300 and nightly shelters 60 men and women, a rumpled, seam-faced man stepped from the knot of drifters and pressed something into her

STRONGEST FASTENATION

at Hollywood and Vine...

THE CAPITOL TOWER,

home of hi-fi Capitol records, cost \$2 million. Architect, Welton Becket; contractor, C. L. Peck.



First circular office building in the world, the new Capitol Tower in Hollywood, used RAMSET FASTENING SYSTEM to anchor pipe, conduit and air conditioning. That's because RAMSET is faster, stronger, cheaper, better than old-style fastening methods.

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SHO NUFF

We hope you all will pardon ah Southern accent, but if the Mason-Dixon line were extended to the coast, we'd be well below it.



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Write for illustrated folder

today—
a Woman's place
is in the
know...



AND TIME HELPS THEM KNOW THE NEWS

hand, "I just read about your trouble," he said. "I want to help out a little bit. Here's two-fifty." She thanked him, but it was not until she was in the subway that she noticed she was holding a check not for a mere \$2.50 but for \$250. It was signed by the prestigious British-born U.S. poet, W. H. (for Wystan Hugh) Auden. "Poets do look a bit unpressed, don't they?" she mused happily.

The judge, learning belatedly that the House of Hospitality was a charitable enterprise (an outgrowth of Convert Day's pacifist-inclined and anti-industrial Catholic Worker movement), cooperated by setting aside the fine.

Anglican Auden's \$250 became the start of a fund to remove the House of Hospitality from the city's firetrap list. The total was expanded to \$950 at week's end by a rash of contributions from newspaper readers. That still left some \$27,000 needed to pay for the job, but Dorothy Day was unperturbed. "We'll just go ahead with an architect and pray," she said.

Surplus Surplise

All that was needed at brand-new St. Paul's Church in The Hague was a statue of St. Paul. Rotterdam Sculptor Jan Vlasblom was commissioned to create a statue of the saint, to stand on a pedestal above the main entrance. But when Sculptor Vlasblom unveiled a full-sized clay model, the bishopric's Roman Catholic Liturgical Commission turned thumbs down. The clerics objected to a hugely exaggerated surplise that engulfed the saint's figure. It "will give superfluous occasion for wonder instead of admiration," complained the commission report. "Believers could never recognize this figure as their patron."

When the decision got out, Dutch Catholic publications unanimously rose to defend the sculptor's exaggeration, argued that it suggested a frail mortal burdened and glorified by his heavenly mission. "Isn't wonder worth more than admiration?" wrote one commentator. This week the sculptor planned to meet with church authorities to urge them to change the commission's verdict. "This is Paul," Vlasblom maintained, "the man directly in the grip of God." But the commission seemed adamant and the huge clay statue, still uncased in concrete, began to deteriorate in its wrapping of old rags and oilcloth. "It can't hold out much longer," said Mrs. Vlasblom sadly. "Soon the fingers will begin falling off."

Comic Cleric

Where will David Crane's first parish be? Will well-born Virginia want to marry him when she finds out the rugged truth? How will Boulder Bluff's cow country characters take to the tall, blond, young minister fresh from divinity school?

These are the questions posed in 101 U.S. newspapers this week by a slick new comic strip, or "fiction panel," as the trade knows unfunny funnies. David Crane follows in the soapy footsteps of those other vocational do-gooders, Rex Morgan, M.D., Steve Roper, wholesome



THE HAGUE'S ST. PAUL
Thumbs down.

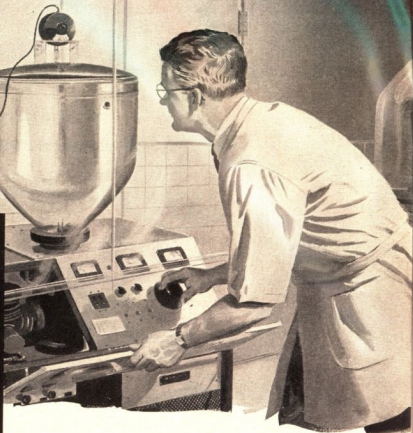
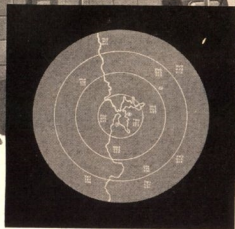
news photographer, and Mary Worth, motherly meddler.

The Rev. David Crane and his well-rounded bride (he marries Virginia in strip No. 17) struggle to beam the Light of the World on what the Hall Syndicate calls "an average sort of town filled with average sort of people, all of whom have warm, human stories." Differences in faith, doctrine and observance are passed lightly by, though later sequences are planned to build up a priest and a rabbi as community heroes. Idea for the strip came from Robert M. Hall, president of the Hall Syndicate, though many another syndicate had considered and rejected it as too controversial to handle. Apparently, the hero is a minister simply for the sake of credibility in presenting spiritually centered man "against the heavy materialistic stress of modern life," explains the syndicate. "Only in such a person, motivated by moral rather than financial considerations, could faith triumph."

David Crane's creator is Canadian-born Artist Winslow Mortimer, 36, who lives in Carmel, N.Y., collects guns, goes to Drew Methodist Church. He is aided by Hartzell Spence, son of a Methodist minister, who wrote *One Foot in Heaven*, and



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VIRGINIA & DAVID
Chin up.



What's Television got to do with national Air Defense?

TV, as home entertainment, seems far afield from the problem of identifying unknown aircraft over our country. But some of the electronic *techniques* which make modern television reception so good make Air Defense better, too.

The white-coated engineer in the picture above is evaporating aluminum on the screen of a 19-inch tube. This will *not* go into a home receiver. This electron optic tube, sold under the trademark *Charactron*®, is used in "SAGE" . . . the Continental Defense System for air surveillance and is easily adapted for civil air traffic control as well.

A typical "picture" produced by this system is shown at the left of the illustration above. Here is shown the air above San Francisco, California, along about 3 o'clock in the morning. The groups of

letters and numbers on the face of the tube are the system's "read-out" of information gathered by radar. There are 34 aircraft overhead—3 unknown, but circled as such, and 31 completely identified, in code, as to type, identification, direction of flight, speed and altitude.

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who serves as idea man and general consultant for the strip. Between them the two have a problem as old as literature—how to make the good as interesting as the bad.

Billy & Babylon

"We dread the prospect," says the current issue of the Protestant fortnightly *Christianity and Crisis*. The prospect: Evangelist Billy Graham's next crusade in Manhattan, scheduled for some time in 1957. *Christianity and Crisis*, edited by Theologians Reinhold Niebuhr and John C. Bennett, gives its reasons:

"Billy Graham is a personable, modest and appealing young man who has wedded considerable dramatic and demagogic gifts with a rather obscurantist version of the Christian faith. His message is not completely irrelevant to the broader social issues of the day, but it approaches irrelevance . . .

"If Billy Graham were coming only to warm the hearts of the faithful and to effect a few genuine 'conversions' among those whose lives are confused and disorganized and who are sorely in need of a confrontation with the living God as revealed in Christ, we would not feel apprehensive about Billy Graham. But he comes with a well-organized team of publicity experts who will use all their talents and his to 'put him across' on radio and television and all the organs of mass communications.

"He will constantly present the 'Christian message' to an entire metropolitan center. This is of course a Babylon, whose 'sins' invite the denunciations of any 'prophet.' But the question is whether the prophet is able to discern the real sins of such a Babylon, or to appreciate the virtues of such a vast conglomerate community in which all peoples and racial stocks live in comparative brotherhood . . .

"The embarrassment of a Graham campaign will be heightened by the fact that the Protestant people are very much in a minority in this Babylon. The Catholics and Jews outnumber the Protestants, and there are, besides, a great number of secularized Jews and gentiles, who have some vague connection with a traditional faith but who cannot simply be put into the category of the 'godless' who must be reclaimed . . . Not only will Graham's 'message' be unable to reach these people at any significant point . . . but the Graham revival will actually accentuate every prejudice which the modern 'enlightened,' but morally sensitive, man may have against religion . . .

"Billy Graham will get a few thousand 'decision' cards signed. There will be a great hullabaloo on radio and television. And the church will again sink into 'innocuous desuetude,' from which it hoped Billy would rescue it. Haven't the Protestant leaders of the city thought of these hazards? Or have they decided that a little publicity and organized evangelistic effort is such a great boon, that the price of presenting Christianity as a series of simple answers to complex questions is a good bargain?"

This piece of candy demonstrates "more work per typist"

Why? It weighs about two ounces. Which simply means that it takes less weight than this for her to press down one key on the new Royal Electric.

It only takes three ounces to press the carriage return key.

So, it's thirteen times easier to do these jobs on the new Royal Electric than on a non-electric typewriter. Stands to reason, doesn't it, that she's going to get a lot more work done in a day. Stands to reason she's going to like that kind of easy work, too.

And you'll find that it's much better-looking work

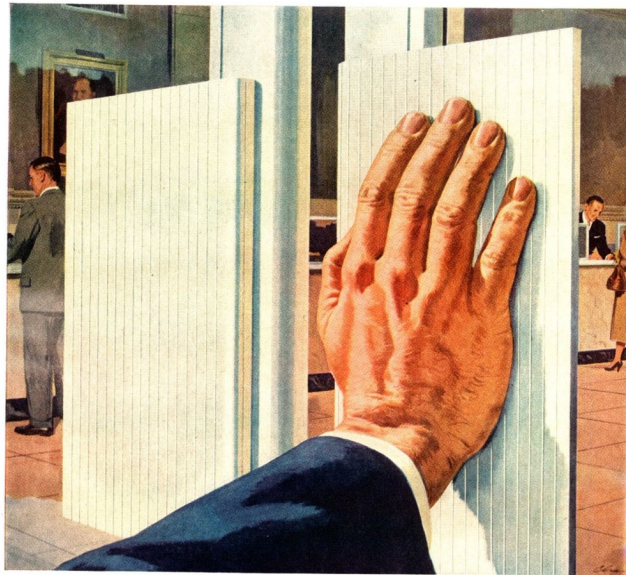
in the bargain—clean, clear-cut, neat as a pin.

Phone your Royal Representative. Together, you can analyse your set-up, taking into account salaries, days worked per year, hours typed per day and production rates. You can expect savings. You'll be surprised by the amounts.

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Aluminum is low in cost. And because it weighs only about one-third as much as steel, copper or brass, it gives you about three times more metal per pound.



Aluminum saves money because it's durable and resists damaging corrosion. It will last for generations without the need of paint or other costly finishes.

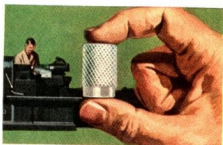




Clock parts made of Kaiser Aluminum are economically fabricated because aluminum gives far more parts per pound than most other metals.



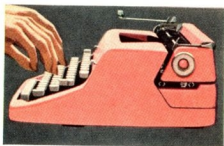
Trucks and trailers made of Kaiser Aluminum save money for operators because its light weight lowers operating costs, increases payload.



Screw machine parts made of Kaiser Aluminum, in all sizes and shapes, cut cost of finished products by giving up to 3 times more parts per pound.



Dashboard trim made of Kaiser Aluminum takes a pleasing lasting finish at low cost. Costly chrome-plating is unnecessary.



Typewriter housings made with Kaiser Aluminum can be quickly fabricated at low cost by die-casting. One-piece units reduce assembly time.



Petroleum pipe made of Kaiser Aluminum is more economical than steel pipe. And its lightness saves on handling, transportation, installation.

think of **Kaiser Aluminum**

If you're looking for a metal that will pay you back with interest, the one to bank on is *aluminum*.

Aluminum is light, saving money on material. It's workable, saving on production. It's strong and corrosion-resistant, assuring you better products at lower cost.

These advantages, combined with many others, make aluminum the most versatile of all metals... and explain why it is replacing other materials in industry after industry—bringing you better products at lower cost.

Today, more and more manufacturers think of Kaiser Aluminum—the nation's fastest growing major

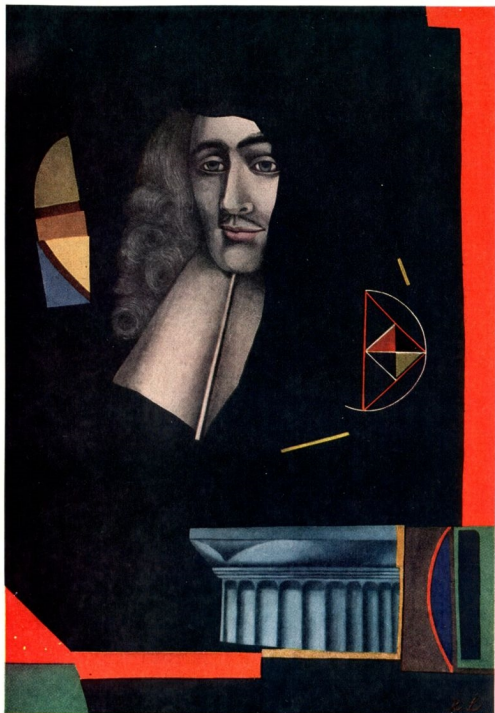
aluminum producer—for unsurpassed quality and customer service.

We now produce close to 30% of all the primary aluminum made in this country... and we are continuing to expand. For we believe that the future uses for this modern metal are almost unlimited.

We are eager to work closely with any manufacturer who wishes to hitch his wagon to aluminum, "the brightest star in the world of metals." Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Room 197 Consumer Service Division, 1924 Broadway, Oakland 12, California.



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Artist: Richard Lindner

BENEDICT SPINOZA *on freedom under law*

The man who is guided by reason is more free in a state, where he lives under a general system of law, than in solitude, where he is independent. (Ethics, 1677)

Container Corporation of America



Round Two in Alabama

With the cry of the bailiff one morning last week, the jam-packed courtroom in Birmingham's Federal Building fell silent, stood as Judge H. Hobart Grooms, lanky veteran of more than a quarter century of practice as a Birmingham lawyer, took his place. Beyond the closed courtroom doors, in the corridor, latecomers waited patiently, hoping for a chance at seats.

The main question before the court: Negro Student Autherine Lucy's contempt-of-court charge against the trustees and president of the University of Alabama for having barred her "for her protection" after the riots that followed her admission (TIME, Feb. 20). But Autherine's lawyers, all connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had also: 1) charged the trustees and other university officials with conspiring with the rioters, 2) accused Dean of Women Sarah Healy of contempt for harrasing Autherine from university dormitories and dining halls, 3) filed contempt charges against four men, not connected with the university, for participating in the riots.

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., made the first move. After a more thorough examination, he told the court, his investigators had found no evidence to support the conspiracy charge. He asked leave to withdraw it. Over the objections of the university lawyer, Andrew J. Thomas, Judge Grooms approved, also allowed Marshall to withdraw charges against the four rioters, three of whom had already been arrested. After that, the case settled down to the basic issues: 1) Had the university been justified in suspending Autherine for the sake of safety, and 2) should it be ordered to take her back?

Why the Cadillac? Lawyer Thomas tried his best to prove that 26-year-old Autherine Lucy, far from being a woman merely in search of an education, is something of a conspirator herself. In an obvious attempt to establish her as a paid tool of the N.A.A.C.P., he asked her why she had come to class in a Cadillac, and who was paying for her attorneys. Judge Grooms sustained objections to most of this questioning, and Thomas moved on to other ground. Witnesses for the university testified that during the riots Autherine's life had been clearly in danger, that there were even cries of "There's Autherine, kill her!" Other witnesses insisted that university officials and the police in Tuscaloosa had done all they could to protect her.

In cross-questioning, Marshall led J. Jefferson Bennett, assistant to President Oliver Cromwell Carmichael, to admit that the protective efforts of the university could hardly be called vigorous. No students were arrested. The mob threatening Autherine had been told only to "move," and the fire truck on the scene had not been used to hose down and

thus disperse the crowd. Assistant to the Dean of Students Henry Sikir agreed that he had seen no action taken against the mob other than "talking to them." Asked Marshall: "Have you reported [any student] in that group to anybody?" Said Sikir: "No, I haven't."

False & Scandalous. That afternoon, Judge Grooms was ready with his decision. He announced that he 1) was taking under advisement the contempt charge against Dean of Women Healy, and 2) had found that throughout the riots the trustees and officials had acted in "good faith." But, he added, "the court does not find and does not conclude that law and order in this state have broken down, or that the law enforcement agencies of this

declared herself "shocked by this latest turn of events." But the university's action was only one cause for shock. Last week the four men against whom Autherine's lawyers filed contempt charges for participating in the Tuscaloosa riots slapped Autherine with damage suits amounting to \$4,000,000. Meanwhile, the Alabama legislature went into a frenzy of activity, produced a whole series of resolutions and bills to counteract the N.A.A.C.P.'s battle against segregation. Among its activities:

¶ A house resolution ordering Autherine to appear Monday as the first witness in an investigation to determine whether the N.A.A.C.P. is "directed or controlled by the Communists."

¶ A house resolution demanding that the university's President Carmichael furnish the names of all students who signed a



LAWYER MARSHALL & CLIENT LUCY
All Americans have lost.

N.Y. Daily Mirror—International

state are unwilling or inadequate to maintain law and order at the university. The court is therefore of the opinion that the order of suspension or exclusion of the plaintiff Lucy should be lifted . . ."

At first glance, the decision seemed to be a clear-cut victory for Autherine and the N.A.A.C.P. But the conspiracy charge, although probably a lawyer's stratagem to make a complaint as broad as possible, proved to be a blunder. It not only inflamed white opinion against Autherine, it also stiffened the attitude of the trustees. Meeting that night, they formally accused her of making "false, defamatory, impertinent, and scandalous charges," and ordered her permanently expelled. Whether or not Autherine fully understood the legal complaint drawn and filed by her lawyers, the reprisal of the trustees fell on her alone. She was the only target within range of the board.

Legislative Frenzy. Before leaving for Manhattan with Lawyer Marshall for a rest and medical checkup, Autherine Lucy

petition asking that Autherine be readmitted to the university.

¶ A senate resolution calling for federal funds to resettle Southern Negroes in the North and West "where [they] are wanted and can be assimilated."

¶ Bills to cut off state funds from Tuskegee Institute and from the scholarship fund to send Negroes to school outside the state, should any Negro gain admittance to any white college in Alabama.

¶ Another house bill to require all applicants to the university to have character and fitness references from three graduates. Should the bill become law, Negro applicants could hardly be expected to find the necessary documents.

In all the furor over the Lucy case, one thing seemed certain. The N.A.A.C.P. was fighting a united and determined opposition in Alabama, and it could ill afford either the tactlessness or the impatience it has shown in some of its recent actions. Yet there also seemed to be a good deal in what Lawyer Thurgood Marshall

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whatever you're
doing—you can

Fix it On The Spot!



FOR THE TUMMY

said when he insisted that neither Autherine Lucy nor the N.A.A.C.P. were the real losers of this latest round. "You," he told a reporter, "and other American citizens have lost."

Alfa, Bravo . . .

For U.S. servicemen in World War II, the pronouncing alphabet (Able, Baker, Charlie, etc.) was well suited to rolling off the American tongue. But not so for servicemen of other lands. Since the French, for instance, have no such sound for a as in *able*, the word comes out *ahble*. Baker became *Bahkay* or *Bahkair*. In 1947 the International Civil Aeronautics Organization began working out a new alphabet that would be readily pronounceable for all. As the result, last week NATO's forces officially shifted from:

Able to Alfa
Baker to Bravo
Dog to Delta
Easy to Echo
Fox to Foxtrot
George to Golf
How to Hotel
Item to India
Jig to Juliett
King to Kilo
Love to Lima
Nan to November
Oboe to Oscar
Peter to Papa
Queen to Quebec
Roger to Romeo
Sugar to Sierra
Tare to Tango
Uncle to Uniform
William to Whiskey
Yoke to Yankee
Zebra to Zulu

Only old faithfuls that oldtimers would recognize: Charlie, Mike, Victor, X-ray.

Report Card

¶ For those worried about the small number of bright pupils going into science or engineering, the National Merit Scholarship Corporation had some encouraging news of the 5,000 semi-finalists in the corporation's first annual talent search: 56% of the boys intend to become scientists or engineers. Another hopeful sign: 36% of the girls intend to become teachers. One boy announced that he wanted to become a general.

¶ After a survey of half the school population in the state, the Kansas state board of health told just how perilous life among the school-aged can be: "On the average, one school-age Kansas was killed every 2½ days of the year." Chances were 4 to 1 that the victim was a boy. Main causes of death: traffic accidents (60%), drowning (8%), firearms (6%).

¶ Gift of the week: to Chatham College, formerly Pennsylvania College for Women, \$3,500,000 from the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. The gift, which must be matched by July 1957, will go into permanent endowment.

¶ Appointment of the week: Psychologist George D. Stoddard, 58, former president of the University of Illinois, to succeed Ernest O. Melby, 64, next September as dean of New York University's School of Education.



WHO EVER HEARD OF AN OILER AT A BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING?

It's not very likely . . . but, if an oiler ever *should* attend a board meeting he might tell management some things they should know. He might tell of problems in keeping vital machines lubricated . . . of keeping them running at peak efficiency. He might tell of lost manhours and machine downtime. He might tell of hidden losses that executives would recognize as symptoms of old-fashioned lubrication. Maybe *your* oiler could tell you of losses in *your* plant. Think it over! And if you decide

that your production costs are too high because of "lube" problems, you might find it interesting to learn how Alemite can help you.

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The answer: Modern Alemite systems that automatically feed exactly the right amount of oil or grease to every lubrication point . . . that keep

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Take a look around your shop. Ask yourself if an Alemite lubrication expert might not recommend an inexpensive solution to your lubrication problems. Wherever you are, there is an Alemite representative ready to serve you.

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(*with exception of certain products prohibited by state laws)



Top Value Stamps are given free, one for each dime spent. Colorful Gift Catalogs and Stamp Saver Books are also available free. Get them at any store displaying "Toppie" the Top Value elephant.



A choice of over 1000 famous-brand gifts of all kinds are offered free for Top Value Stamps, often luxuries customers think they cannot afford. Gifts from G.E., Westinghouse, Eastman and many others.



104 Top Value Redemption Stores were opened in only eight months . . . more have been added since . . . and only Top Value Stamps are taken in exchange for nationally known gifts.



...won the loyalty of almost overnight

Stamps pay for themselves in the extra business they bring into participating stores. It's as simple as that: sales increase, fixed overhead remains the same, and normal margins pay the bill.

Over 20,000 retailers display "Toppie" the elephant and give their customers more for their money—fine merchandise at lowest possible prices plus Top Value Stamps.

Top Value STAMPS

The modern business incentive plan that pays for itself

Top Value Stamps are now given by over 20,000 food, drug, hardware, dry goods, service stations, and other stores in all lines of business . . . and the number is growing every day.



EVERYBODY LIKES TOP VALUE STAMPS

Here's what they say:



"I think saving Top Value Stamps is an excellent idea. My first gift is as nice as can be and I'm saving now for more free gifts."—Mrs. Alvin Wells, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Most everybody I know saves Top Value Stamps, and it doesn't take long for a gift. The Top Value Gift Catalog is just like a book of wishes."

—Mrs. Jeanne Jarrett, Philadelphia, Pa.



"Any time we can give our customers more for their money than our competitors, we are interested. And Top Value Stamps enable us to do just that."—Dick Strait, Phillips 66 Service Station, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. Merchant: There are some franchises for Top Value Stamps open in all parts of the country. If you are interested, send for complete information today.



Top Value Enterprises, 126 S. Ludlow St., Dayton 1, Ohio



82% of families save trading stamps where Top Value Stamps are available. And they are loyal to the better merchants who give Top Value Stamps with every purchase.



STATE OF BUSINESS

A Fine Climate

Though U.S. businessmen were shaken by President Eisenhower's heart attack last September, it actually made little difference in their corporate planning. They had based plant expansions and product additions not on politics but on a growing population, an expanding economy, a rising standard of living. Republic Steel, for example, reviewed growth plans after the cardiac break, but changed nothing.

In the last few weeks before Ike's announcement, businessmen became confident that he would indeed say yes. Thus, when the final decision came last week, the news had already been discounted, and it caused little stir in the business world. The only flurry was in Wall Street, where small investors bought heavily. At week's end the Dow Jones industrial average broke through all previous records to a new alltime high of 488.84.

There was little doubt that a "no" from Ike would have hit business hard. "A lot of businesses," said Edward Eagle Brown, board chairman of Chicago's First National Bank, "would have cut back on their expansion plans." What Ike's "affirmative" answer did was to convince U.S. industry that governmental encouragement of free enterprise would continue. Said Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Board Chairman P. W. Litchfield: "Our economy does better when the political climate is favorable to giving the American system of free enterprise a full chance to produce. The three Eisenhower years have provided this improved climate, and business has responded by producing and selling more goods, hiring more people, paying higher wages and benefits than ever before."

INDUSTRY

Fifty Years of AGE

The world's biggest privately owned power producer is American Gas & Electric Co., a seven-state utility network whose twelve major plants turn to million tons of coal a year into power for nearly 5,000,000 people from Lake Michigan to the Tennessee Valley. Last week AGE announced a program to grow still bigger; it will spend \$700 million to boost its 4,000,000 kw. capacity (enough to light 7,000,000 homes for a year) by 65% in the next five years, the most ambitious five-year expansion ever tackled by a private U.S. utility. The program will give AGE more generating capacity than all the hydro capacity built by TVA in its 23 years. The outlook was so good that AGE last week recommended a 3-for-2 stock split. The company thus hoped to widen ownership of its stock and make it easier to finance its expansion program.

AGE, long since withdrawn from the gas business, reported a 12% increase in domestic electric power consumption last year in the 2,319 small communities (none over 150,000 population) in its market area. But AGE's hungriest customers are the power-consuming plants that have been lured into the area by plentiful, low price power, e.g., the Atomic Energy Commission's huge Portsmouth, Ohio, project whose round-the-clock 1,800,000 kw. appetite is met by AGE (38%) and 14 other utilities that combined to form the \$400 million Ohio Valley Electric Corp.

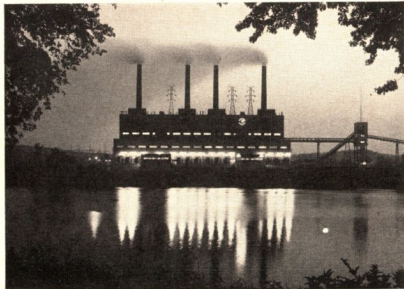
Scholarly Powerhouse. In its 50 years of operation, AGE has consistently shown that a privately owned utility can do a



George Sporn
PRESIDENT SPORN
For industry, a lure.

good job of competing with public power. AGE helped modernize the backward areas of the Ohio Valley in much the same way that TVA has enriched the Tennessee Valley, and it lured many heavy industries that might otherwise have settled in the Northwest, where government power is cheap, e.g., Henry Kaiser's new \$120 million aluminum reduction plant at Ravenswood, W. Va.

The powerhouse behind AGE's expansion is Austrian-born President Philip Sporn, 59, a scholarly, hard-driving executive who started his utilities career as a lamplighter while still in high school in Manhattan. After graduating from Columbia University's school of engineering, Sporn went to work for AGE in 1920, served as the company's chief engineer for 14 years before he became president in 1947. A music and art lover with an engineer's eye for form (he patterned AGE's transmission towers after the Eiffel Tower), Sporn likes to punctuate his conversation with frequent calculations on a slide rule, deals only in precise figures. He has doubled the company's capacity since 1949, hiked operating revenues an average of \$15 million a year to \$258 million in 1955. He also shaved the price of power to residential consumers from 3.15¢ per kw. in 1947 to 2.4¢ (at least .2¢ lower than the 1955 national average). He accomplished this chiefly by pioneering many technical advances in the industry. In 1947 Sporn helped develop AGE's 330,000-kw., high-voltage transmission lines, the most powerful (and therefore most economical) in the U.S. Sporn will soon start operating the first U.S. power plant (Philo, Ohio) in which ultra-high-pressure steam is used to generate power.



AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC'S SPORN PLANT IN WEST VIRGINIA
For the backwoods, a lamplighter.

"Project, Achieve, Project." Since the next revolutionary change in power plants may come from the atom, Sporn has boned up on the problem, is one of the top U.S. authorities on industrial uses of atomic energy. He went to Geneva as a member of the U.S. delegation to the atoms-for-peace conference last summer, is president of Nuclear Power Group, Inc., a utility-backed atomic research organization that is contributing \$15 million in research and development to Commonwealth Edison's 180,000-kw. reactor outside Chicago. Says he: "The power industry is in a terrifically dynamic phase."

Since AGE is in the coal-rich heart of the U.S., Sporn is confident that atomic power will not be economically competitive to his company for at least 20 years. Nevertheless, he insists that the company must constantly "project, achieve, then project further." Sporn's own projection is that AGE's present capacity would be doubled by 1965, quadrupled by 1975.

The Mighty Mite

The newest wonder in U.S. industry is the transistor, a sliver of germanium or silicon no bigger than a shoelace tip, with wisps of wire attached. It is the missing electronic link that is making possible a host of new devices, e.g., a wrist radio, a hearing aid so tiny that it fits inside an eyeglass frame. In a jet fighter the use of transistors cuts 1,500 lbs. from the plane's weight. Last week the mighty mite had the electrical industry racing madly to expand transistor production: Motorola is putting up a \$1,500,000 plant in Phoenix; Westinghouse is building in Youngwood, Pa. and Sprague Electric in Concord, N.H.; Philco bought a 100,000-sq.-ft. factory in Spring City, Pa.; RCA is moving into a 120,000-sq.-ft. factory at Bridgewater, N.J.; Texas Instruments Co. is planning a plant on a 250-acre site near Dallas; and Raytheon is expanding its Newton, Mass. facilities.

The transistor was developed only eight years ago by three scientists at Bell Telephone Laboratories. It amplifies electrical impulses just like the vacuum tube, but is free of the vacuum tube's limitations—fragility, bulkiness, high power consumption, short life. The transistor needs no warmup time, saves space, weight, heat and power, lasts 150 times as long, uses as little as one-thousandth the electric current.

Cost v. Vanity. But at \$7.50 apiece it was so expensive that its first commercial use was in hearing aids. In 1952 Sonotone brought out the first transistorized aid at \$229.50; it swept the field, and the race was on. Today 99% of hearing aids are transistorized; Zenith has a model selling for \$50. As transistor production climbed from 100,000 in 1952 to a rate last week of 9,000,000 a year, the price dropped to about \$2 apiece. Though they are still more expensive than most vacuum tubes, transistors are nevertheless conquering market after market.

Auto radiomakers are turning to transistors because they eliminate the bulky tubes, perishable vibrators, rectifiers and

TIME CLOCK

FOOD PRICES are at their lowest in five years. On the Government's price index, the average cost of food in January tumbled 6% below the 1952 peak, with meat 22% cheaper.

FARM MACHINE SALES are slipping sharply from their 1955 level. With lower farm income and rising dealer stocks, International Harvester, Minneapolis-Moline, Oliver and other big producers report that 1956 sales are lagging as much as 25% behind 1955, have trimmed production as much as 20% in some plants.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT by the free world is smashing all records. Though Middle East production declined slightly in December, zooming U.S. production of 7,155,000 bbls. daily, 142,000 bbls. more than at November's peak, pushed total output to 14.4 million bbls. a day. Estimated Communist bloc production: 1,600,000 bbls. a day.

ATOMIC TOWNS built by the U.S. Government will be opened to private ownership. The AEC has decided to sell 10,000 houses, hundreds of commercial buildings and vacant lots in Oak Ridge, Tenn. and Richland, Wash., will give present residents priority, but will also sell to other homeowners and business interests. Assessed value: \$89.5 million.

FREE LIFE INSURANCE is the newest pitch by automakers to lure customers into the showrooms. American Motors will give every Nash or Hudson buyer a \$12,500

accident policy (\$25,000 if both husband and wife die) on their lives while they are riding in one of the company's products. Studebaker-Packard will kick off a similar program; it will up the policy to \$20,000 for buyers, but will not extend the insurance to the owner's spouse.

NEW JETLINER will be designed by Convair as competition for Lockheed's turboprop Electra. A four-jet, 580-m.p.h. aircraft powered by General Electric J-79 engines, Convair's pure jet will be smaller than the 125-passenger Douglas DC-8 and Boeing 707, will aim at medium-range (up to 2,000 miles) routes. Projected delivery date: sometime in 1960.

OIL IMPORT POLICY will do an about-face. After ordering a 7% cutback in imports last year to bolster domestic industry, the Office of Defense Mobilization plans to boost imports 10% for residual fuel oil, mostly from Venezuela. Reason: an unexpected drain on oil stocks because of the cold winter and increased use of oil by industry.

FREIGHT RATE BOOST will give U.S. railroads another \$400 million in revenue annually. After looking at spiraling costs in the railroad industry, the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted U.S. roads a series of "just and reasonable" increases, ranging up to 6% on a wide range of products from coal to lumber; however, most farm products will be held to a 5% increase.

tube sockets. Transistorized radios are now standard on Chevrolet's Corvette, optional on the Chrysler and Imperial, and are likely to be standard in most cars by 1958.

In a jet fighter the transistors for radar and navigation aids cost ten times as much as vacuum tubes doing the same job, but the mighty mites do not require cooling, as do the tubes. This saves some \$50,000, the cost of additional power plant and airplane structure to carry the cooling apparatus, as well as cutting the weight of the plane.

Transistors have opened up a whole new radio market. Nine years ago manufacturers sold nearly ten standard home radios for every portable; now the margin is closer to two to one, and is steadily narrowing. Radio's transistorized reawakening began when Regency brought out the first T-radio in late 1954. Raytheon and G.E. followed, and today the industry is in the middle of its most feverish sales battle since the early postwar years. The outcome, said one busy manufacturer, "boils down to who makes transistors faster and in bigger quantities than the others."

Missiles & Doctors. There are as many other uses for transistors as there are electronic devices. Transistors are automatically switching 14,000 of New York City's street lights on and off. Doctors making their rounds in Manhattan's Mt. Sinai Hospital receive messages through transistor sets in their pockets. Transistors are already in partial use in Admiral TV sets, and CBS expects to market an all-transistor portable set in five years. They are going into guided missiles and giant brains; I.B.M. predicts that all electronic computers will be transistorized. Says Texas Instruments, one of the largest producers: "They truly are the basis for the electronics of the future."

There are still some problems. Transistors are hard to produce, unable to handle high frequency impulses, and vulnerable to extreme temperatures. But week to week the mighty mite is being refined, strengthened and made more cheaply. This month G.E. will take transistor production out of the semi-handicraft stage of its delicate infancy, put it on a semi-automated basis, and increase output ten times. In a few years transistor production is expected to total 30 million a year.

AIRCRAFT PROFITS

Too Big or Too Little?

THE U.S. aircraft industry gets by far the biggest slice of the defense dollar—and no industry gets, in turn, a more careful check from Congress. The allegation before the current House investigation (headed by Louisiana's F. Edward Hébert) is that the industry's profits are too big. The manufacturers pose a larger question: Are profits big enough to let the industry do the vital defense job cut out for it?

Even in the current boom, most U.S. military planemakers feel that they are in a precarious position. In 1954 U.S. aircraft companies' profits after taxes were 3.5% of sales, v. 6% for all manufacturing. Furthermore, on military business, the profits of Douglas Aircraft, for example, were less than half the profit on civilian production. All told, in 1954 the U.S. aircraft industry netted \$218 million in profits, little more than a single big company such as General Electric.

Many planemakers feel that they do not keep enough money to do the job. For example, both McDonnell's Navy F-3H fighter and Air Force F-101 were held up from four to ten months because McDonnell lacked funds for computers and wind tunnels, had to wait in line to use the Government's. Said McDonnell's Executive Vice President Robert H. Charles: "If we had more money for development facilities, we could save millions."

Another big trouble is the feast-or-famine nature of aviation. While the current long-range procurement policy is a vast improvement over previous policy, airmen still remember what happened after World War II. North American, for example, went from a profit of \$14 million in 1945 to a \$12 million operating loss in 1947. Then it had to crank up to high speed again to produce F-86 Sabre jets for Korea.

As a result, North American and other planemakers currently lease much of their expanded plant space from the U.S. Government, use it on a rent-free basis. They have been criticized by the Hébert committee for this. But planemakers have never had enough money to expand as fast as the Pentagon wants during an emergency, would go broke trying to build the plants themselves. Furthermore, military contracts are precarious; cancellations can make a huge, expensive plant useless to a manufacturer.

Actually, the debate over rent-free leases is academic: to pay rent would merely add to the cost of planes, in effect transfer Government funds from one pocket to the other. However, it

still gives rise to an argument that planemakers make too much money in relation to their net worth. Thus, McDonnell's 1954 pre-tax profit of \$14 million looks big beside its \$24 million net worth. But the industry argues that the cold statistics take no account of the enormous investment in designers, engineers and production men, give little credit for years when profits are small.

Many planemakers think a fixed price plus incentive bonus for producing cheaply works best, feel that they can both save the U.S. money and make more themselves. Yet only .9% of all contracts are bonus incentives; most are straight fixed price or cost plus fixed fee, depending on what the Pentagon prefers at the moment. Says Douglas' Senior Vice President Frederick W. Conant: "When we're building at a loss, the Pentagon wants to buy at a fixed price. When we're making a profit, the Pentagon wants to buy on a renegotiation basis."

No manufacturer can be sure of his profit until it is approved by the Government's Renegotiation Board. Airmen complain that the board, which still has 3,500 cases on its docket, works too slowly. Under a fixed price plus incentive bonus contract, Boeing estimates that it saved the Air Force \$23.2 million on B-47 bomber production in 1952 by producing lower than estimated prices. In doing so, it won itself an additional \$5,800,000 profit. But last fall, three years later, the board decided that Boeing's 1952 profits of \$54.5 million before taxes, on sales of \$739 million, were \$9,800,000 too high, ordered the company to hand back the money.

Many planemakers think that the board's methods for determining a fair profit are vague, sometimes unfair. While most businessmen gauge profits in relation to sales, the board puts heavy weight on a company's net worth, along with such other factors as character of the business, extent of assumed risk and subcontracts, and inventive contribution. Even the Hébert committee recognizes that the renegotiation law is too vague.

In most businesses, the most efficient company usually makes the most money. But planemakers feel that the stress on profits in congressional investigations tends to punish the most efficient. And with all the harping on profits, they fear that the Renegotiation Board will clamp down still harder, squeeze earnings lower, and hurt the industry when the U.S. most needs to speed its technical advance.

RAILROADS

MoPac Wins Its Freedom

Six months after George H. Moore became a judge in St. Louis' Federal District Court in 1935, he got his first big case: the Missouri Pacific reorganization in bankruptcy, already in its third year. Last week, 20 years and two months later, Judge Moore, 78, settled the case, and gave the final O.K. to MoPac's reorganization. At the last minute a group of bondholders holding only one-third of 1% of the total claims against MoPac went to court to block the plan, but Judge Moore swept aside their objections as "frivolous." With that, the 9,710-mile Missouri Pacific, sixth longest U.S. rail system, came out of bankruptcy and back



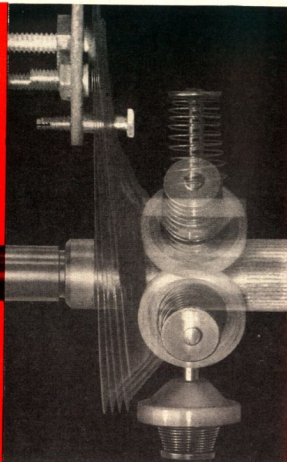
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
MoPac's NEFF
First in, last out.

into private hands. The first major railroad to go into reorganization under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act, it was the last one out.

MoPac had wrecked itself by going too fast. After World War I it merged other roads into its system and issued securities to pay for them. When the Depression hit and traffic was cut in half, the road collapsed under a funded debt of \$410 million. Unpaid interest rose to \$21.5 million, and the road ran out of working capital. More than a dozen classes of security holders and debtors clamored for recognition of their claims, among them rambunctious Robert R. Young, who had inherited 63% of MoPac's common stock when he bought the Allegheny Corp.

Slowly MoPac began its comeback under Trustee Guy A. Thompson. In 1941 the road went into the black for the first time, and the following year piled up a profit of \$30,649,668. As the road grew stronger, so did the arguments among the bondholders and stockholders over who should get the fattening prize.

Three times after 1940, the ICC ap-



most UNCOMPLICATED starting switch going

ANOTHER EXCLUSIVE FOR DELCO *Electric* MOTORS

That's all! Just three simple parts *snap* open the starting switch on Delco Products FHP Electric Motors. This utter simplicity of action—compared to other switches with as many as 12 parts—means longer switch life, fewer service problems and greater customer satisfaction. And the switch is practically noiseless when starting and stopping.

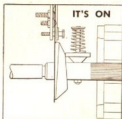
The exclusive Delco Products starting switch has other advantages, too. It acts consistently within a few rpm of the same speed every time—time after time after hundreds of thousands of times. The spindle is self-cleaning so dirt, corrosion or rust cannot interfere with its operation—as they can with conventional designs.



New Delco Electric Motor 48-frame

This is a sample of the kind of superior engineering that makes Delco electric motors first choice for millions of reliable appliances and machines in homes and factories throughout the world.

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It's quiet, positive . . .
practically never wears out
. . . operates consistently
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McCARDELL



LANVIN-CASTILLO



Tammy Weber; Pierre Boulton
Dior

THE HIGH WAIST blossomed out into spring's biggest fashion trend, not only in Paris' perfumed salons but along Manhattan's market-minded Seventh Avenue. Patterned after styles of the Napoleonic era, the new fashion was created by American and French designers independently, but simultaneously. Last week Claire McCardell, champion of the American Look, showed off a cotton hostess gown (left) with a black, bust-lifting bodice and full-flowing white skirt. Lanvin-Castillo (center) got the same look by tying a wide red satin ribbon close under the bosom. In an evening gown, Dior (right) used a white gros-grain sash over a black satin organdie. Chances are that the high waist, which makes women look slimmer and taller, will soon show up across the nation.

proved reorganization plans, but each plan was hung up by Bob Young in court because it favored bond or preferred stockholders and excluded common shareholders (TIME, Dec. 10, 1951). The approved Plan No. 4 for the first time gave common stockholders a share in the reorganized company, won the approval of twelve out of 14 classes of creditors and stockholders, including Young.*

The Missouri Pacific that emerged from court last week looked stronger than ever. The road is 100% dieselized, with \$342 million worth of new cars, locomotives and other facilities added between 1946 and 1955. It has netted more than \$11 million in 1954, and its freight cars are younger than the national average. Appointed as new president: Paul J. Neff, a Missourian who has been with MoPac or its subsidiaries since 1926 and who has actually been running the road since 1946 as chief executive officer.

* The reorganization plan gives holders of the 828,395 shares of old common stock some 40,500 shares of new Class B common in a 1-for-20 exchange. Holders of the 718,000 shares of old preferred stock will receive 1,000,000 new Class A common (with preference in dividends), plus additional shares of Class A common for unpaid dividends. Both classes have equal voting rights, but with 1,000,000 shares of Class A created v. only 40,500 shares of Class B, the A stock controls the road. Obligations for equipment remain in force, while holders of another dozen types of securities are to be repaid in proportion to the priority and value of their claims.

INSURANCE

Giant's Progress

One out of every five persons in the U.S. and Canada is a Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. policyholder. Last week, in its 1955 annual report, the world's No. 1 insurance company told its 38.3 million policyholders how it and they are doing. They are doing fine. Last year the company wrote \$6.5 billion in new policies, 33% more than ever before, and paid out a peak \$1.2 billion in benefits. Policies in force reached a staggering \$66.1 billion, 17.7% of all life insurance written in the U.S.

Writing policies is only part of its job. The other is investing its \$13.6 billion in assets, the largest accumulation of private capital ever assembled by any financial institution anywhere. Metropolitan has been making great changes in where and how it invests its money. Its portfolio now contains 34% in industrial investments v. only 3.1% in 1929; it now has only 5% in railroad bonds v. 21% in 1929. To a great extent it has become a major source of risk capital for U.S. and Canadian industry. In 1955 Metropolitan supplied \$48.4 million of the \$145 million for Hollinger-Hanna's huge Labrador-Quebec ore project and financed some of Stavros Niarchos' giant oil tankers (TIME, Feb. 13). It also put up 50% of the capital for the 36-in. Texas-to-New York pipeline of the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., and helped Republic Steel

and Armco finance the Reserve Mining Co. to develop Minnesota taconite. Metropolitan plans no further expansion in housing. In the last 35 years, it put \$350 million into eight huge housing projects in four cities, but it now complains that with rent ceilings and rising maintenance it can do better elsewhere with its money. Metropolitan's industrial and housing ventures, plus other investments mainly in city real estate, netted the giant company a comfortable 3.2% after taxes in 1955.

PERSONNEL

Changes of the Week

William Bynum, 53, moved up from executive vice president to president of Carrier Corp., maker of air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment. He succeeds Cloud Wampler, 60, who becomes board chairman and continues as chief executive officer. Bynum, an engineer from Alabama Polytechnic, joined Carrier in 1930, drifted from engineering to sales, was made general sales manager in 1948, executive vice president three years later.

Alexander ("Sox") Calder Jr., 39, stepped into his father's shoes as president of Union Bag & Paper Corp., biggest U.S. maker of paper bags (1955 sales: a record \$123 million). The elder Calder, 70, stays on as chairman of the board. After graduating from Dartmouth and Harvard Business School, young Calder started as a sales trainee in 1940, was made a director in 1948 and executive vice president in 1952. Like his father, he is a champion golfer.

General Anthony Clement McAuliffe, 57, retiring commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, onetime (1949-51) commander of the Army Chemical Corps, famed for answering a Nazi surrender ultimatum at Bastogne with "Nuts," was recruited by American Cyanamid Co. as chief of its new Engineering & Construction Division and president of its engineering subsidiary, the Chemical Construction Corp.

CORPORATIONS

Slugging Operation

When Financier Leopold Dias Silberstein started to move in on Fairbanks, Morse & Co. in January, President Robert H. Morse Jr. predicted that he would "run into a buzz saw." Last week Silberstein got cut up. The New York Stock Exchange agreed to list 141,890 new shares of Fairbanks, Morse stock, giving the Chicago company the additional shares it needed for a stock trade with Canadian Locomotive Co. (TIME, Feb. 6), which it already controls. Thus President Morse, whose family and management own nearly 350,000 (of 1,228,500) shares of stock in the 98-year-old company, hopes to offset the 200,000 shares that are claimed by Silberstein's Penn-Texas Corp. and friends.

In addition a U.S. District Court threw out a suit of Silberstein, president of Penn-Texas Corp., to block the Canadian



A crack at the earth's surface shows bulk mining is proceeding far underground.



Panel caving is one of two bulk mining methods which account for 70 per cent of the company's total nickel output.

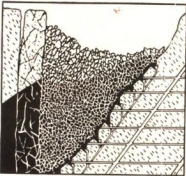


Diagram of panel caving in Creighton mine. The heavy panel of ore and rock sinks, breaking up as it moves down.

Once only "waste rock"... now a new source of Nickel

How Inco's mine engineers utilize a panel-caving method in order to recover nickel from huge ore deposits that formerly were not practicable to mine

Panel caving is one of the newest mining methods put into use by The International Nickel Company.

The tonnage of ore handled by this method is immense. Sometimes a single block measures 200 by 800 feet. It may weigh as much as 1½ million tons.

As these heavy masses move downward they break into pieces small enough to drop through chutes and into machine crushers deep inside

the mine. From crushers the ore goes a quarter mile by conveyor to hoists that lift it to the mine head.

From there, the ore is milled as fine as sand. The concentrate is then pumped to the Inco reduction plant 7½ miles away.

Panel mining; new concentrating machinery; new, continuously improved operating practices; pipeline transport. Add them together and you can see how they make possible

production of nickel from ore deposits once only "waste rock."

Inco has prepared a full-color sound film—Mining for Nickel—that shows the operations of modern nickel mines. 16mm prints are loaned for showings before technical societies, engineering classes of universities and industrial organizations. For details, write The International Nickel Company, Inc., Dept. 43c, New York 5, N. Y. ©1956, T.I.N. Co.

Which Mining Method is BEST?
There is no one best method of getting ore out of the ground. Type of ore; type of rock; even the location of the mine must be weighed. Inco uses five underground mining methods at Sudbury:

Square Set Cut and Fill
Shrinkage Blasthole
Panel Caving



International Nickel

Producer of Inco Nickel, Nickel Alloys, Copper, Cobalt, Tellurium, Selenium and Platinum, Palladium and Other Precious Metals.

20
years
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Definitely not.

Not when those dividends vary from less than 1% on your money all the way up to 10% ...

Not when dividends alone can never make any stock a sound investment ...

Not when your own particular circumstances—your own investment objectives—should always dictate the kind of securities you should buy.

Nevertheless, this booklet is a pretty fair cross-section of investment opportunity ... and does speak well for the basic stability of American business through good times and bad.

If you'd like a copy of "DIVIDENDS", we'll be happy to mail one—without charge, of course.

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Locomotive-Fairbanks, Morse stock swap. Ruled Judge Joseph Sam Perry: Penn-Texas "looks like a conspiracy of some type to raid the stock market ... A slugging operation." After hearing testimony that Penn-Texas still owed \$2,300,000 on \$4,300,000 it paid for 100,000 shares of Fairbanks, Morse stock, the judge said he had "grave doubt" that Penn-Texas legally owned the shares it claimed. Crowded Bob Morse Jr.: "Obviously, Silberstein has much to learn about legitimate American business."

But Silberstein, with an acknowledged minimum of 115,000 Fairbanks, Morse shares, had already won the right to seat one director at the company's stockholders' meeting late this month. Last week he filed an opposition slate of directors for the seats to be voted at the meeting.

BUSINESS ABROAD

Daydreamer at Work

As a child in Paris half a century ago, Marcel Dassault read science fiction and daydreamed that he would some day be a great inventor, turning his ideas into mechanical marvels that would bring glory to France. Unlike most daydreamers, Dassault was equipped with the talent and drive to turn fantasy into reality. At 23, only two years out of aeronautical school, he designed the propeller for the famed *Spad* fighter of World War I. At 60 he designed and built France's first top-flight jet fighter, the swept-wing, transonic *Mystère*. Last week Dassault, now 64, showed off his latest marvel, the *Mirage*, a lightweight, 1,000-m.p.h. interceptor.

The delta-wing *Mirage* is powered by two 2,300-lb.-thrust Viper engines, designed by Armstrong Siddeley and made by Dassault. The plane carries a rocket with 3,500-lb. thrust for extra bursts of speed, can take off or land in less than 1,000 yards. It weighs less than five tons (v. eight tons for the *Mystère*), but it is sturdy enough to operate out of rough fields. The *Mirage* has a price tag of \$300,000, about two-thirds the cost of the *Mystère*.

Paris to Buchenwald. Dassault, the son of a Paris physician, studied at France's top technical schools. He sold his first propeller design to the War Ministry, and set up a small aircraft factory. Even after France nationalized its aviation industry in 1936, he was permitted to keep a small plant at Saint-Cloud, where he turned out variable-pitch propellers until France fell in World War II. Because he was a Jew and refused to make aircraft parts for the Nazis, he was arrested and eventually taken to Buchenwald.

Broken in health by 1945, Dassault nevertheless returned to Saint-Cloud to rebuild his factory (the aviation industry was then partially denationalized). With Marshall Plan aid he set up a modern plant. In two years he turned out 300 twin-engine *Flamant* passenger planes for the French air force and navy. Next he turned out the *Ouragan* (hurricane) jet fighter, landed a French air force order for 350, and began building the first of five



Krun Taconis—Magnum

PLANEMAKER DASSAULT
After the Hurricane, a *Mirage*.

new factories. When he brought out the *Mystère* (TIME, March 17, 1952), U.S. Air Force officers classed it with the F-84 and Russia's MIG-15, and from France, NATO, Israel and India came orders for more than 600 of the *Mystère* series. With 4,500 aircraft workers on his own payroll, and an additional 30,000 working in the plants of his sub-contractors, Dassault now provides employment for more than one-half of all France's aircraft workers.

Politics & Housing. Being boss and sole owner of the nation's biggest privately owned aircraft company did not satisfy Planemaker Dassault. He turned to politics and was elected as a Gaullist Deputy from the Alpes-Maritimes department, served until he was defeated by a Socialist in last January's elections. As a Deputy, Dassault proposed to the National Assembly that he solve France's critical housing shortage by mass-producing prefabricated, low-cost (\$5,000) homes, to be financed with 80% mortgage loans from the government. Though "*Maisons Dassault*" settlements sprang up in his own constituency, French bureaucracy soon blocked his project.

But Dassault had a hatful of other new ideas. To help his sub-contractors modernize their plants, he set up the *Banque Commerciale de Paris* with \$2,000,000 in capital, made such a success of it that he soon attracted \$21 million in deposits. To help pull his ideas, he bought control of *Paris-Press*, the city's second biggest afternoon paper, poured millions into a new and well-edited picture weekly, *Jours de France*. In his magazine Dassault propounds his belief that France is not dying nation, but is in desperate need of statesmanlike leadership. His newest dream: to irrigate the Sahara Desert, mine its uranium, oil and gold, thus create a "*France Nouvelle* stretching from the Channel coast down to the Congo."

TIME, MARCH 12, 1956

YOUR BUSINESS

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January 4, 1956

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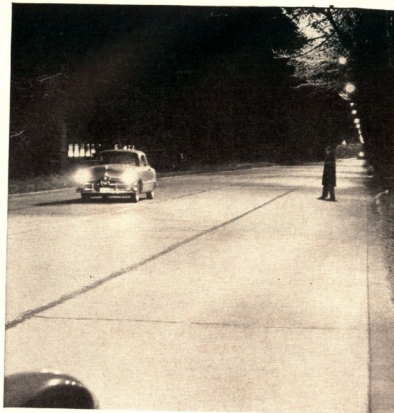
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MILESTONES

Married. Pacharabul Pibulsonggram, 22, daughter of Thailand's Prime Minister P. Pibulsonggram; and U.S. Navy Lieut. (j.g.) Ralph Perrotta, 22; at Quonset Point Naval Air Station, R.I.

Divorced. Johnston Murray, 53, one-time (1950-54) Governor of Oklahoma, son of gallus-snapping, tobacco-chewing ex-Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray; by Willie Roberta Murray, 47; in Oklahoma City.

Died. Robert Mitchell Lindner, 41, topnotch psychologist, author of the case study *Rebel Without a Cause*, which was adapted last year by Warner Bros. for a film of the same title; of a congenital heart condition; in Baltimore.

Died. Gustave Stubbs Lobrano, 53, who as *The New Yorker* magazine's managing editor for fiction since 1941 did much to set the tone and style of the plotless "New Yorker story"; following an operation; in Chappaqua, N.Y.

Died. Harley Martin Kilgore, 63, senior Democratic Senator from West Virginia, chairman since last year of the Senate Judiciary Committee; of a brain hemorrhage; in Bethesda, Md. A workhorse New and Fair Dealer, Kilgore sponsored measures favoring tighter monopoly controls, more social security coverage, looser immigration laws, was the only Senator from his state to be elected to three consecutive terms.

Died. Elsie Janis (real name: Bierbower), 65, bright star of Broadway and the London music halls during World War I and the early '20s, first big-name American entertainer to perform for U.S. troops in France ("The Sweetheart of the A.E.F."), oldtime cinemactress (*A Regular Girl*), author (*So Far, So Good; Love Letters of an Actress*); following surgery for perforated ulcers; in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Died. Elpidio Quirino, 65, President of the Philippines (1948-54); of a heart attack; in a suburb of Manila.

Died. Fred Merkle, 67, oldtime New York Giants first-base man famed for a pennant-losing blunder in 1908 (see SPORT); in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Died. Eugenio Zolli, 74, onetime (1940-45) Chief Rabbi of Rome, who became a Roman Catholic after World War II, changed his first name from Israel to Eugenio as a gesture of gratitude to Pope Pius XII (Eugenio Pacelli) for his sympathetic attitude toward the Jews during the Nazi and Fascist persecutions; in Rome.

Died. Samuel Fickel, 81, oldtime editor of the Anti-Saloon League's official publication, *The American Issue*; of pneumonia; in dry Westerville, Ohio.

TIME, MARCH 12, 1956



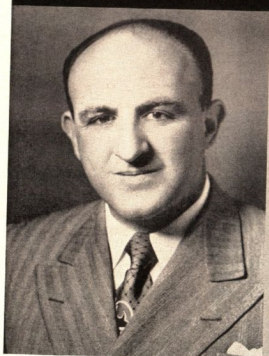
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The New Pictures

Richard III (London Films: Lopert), the chronicle of England's last Plantagenet[®] king (1452-85), is one of the most powerful yet one of the clumsiest and least poetic plays that Shakespeare wrote. It is magnificently produced in this film translation by Sir Laurence Olivier, who not only directed the picture with taste and skill of a high order, but also "monkeyed around" with the Shakespeare script—cutting, transposing, and sometimes just plain changing—in a wickedly ingenious way. The cast Olivier has assembled is a *Who's Who* of the British theater—Sir John Gielgud, Sir Ralph Richardson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Claire Bloom, Pamela Brown—and they play, for the most part, with a remarkably even and deep-breathing power. Olivier himself interprets the title role with a mastery so complete that Richard III, in this generation can surely never be himself again.

The play begins, in the Olivier version, with the coronation of Richard's elder brother Edward IV. The camera peers at the proceedings past a huge head of glossy black hair. The head turns, and suddenly a long, coldly intellectual face stares straight at the spectator with an eye that catches him like a fishhook. This is Richard—lame leg, hunchback, "weerish withered arme" and all—and he is a frightening man indeed. A minute later the moviegoer is alone with the monster. "Why," he confides, as the thin lip writhes with an impish humor, "I can smile, and murder while I smile / . . . And wet my cheeks with artificial tears . . . / Can I do this, and cannot get a crown? / Tut! were it further off, I'll pluck it down!"

Next instant he is wooing the widow of a prince he recently killed "in my angry mood at Tewkesbury" and wooing her with cold precision and success even as she kneels by her husband's corpse. He plots his brother (Gielgud) into the king's disgrace, and has him murdered in the Tower—drowned, as a matter of gruesome legend, in a butt of malmsey wine. And while he waits for the aging king (Hardwicke) to die "and leave the world for me to bustle in," the "bottled spider" can teasingly tongue-tie the opposing faction ("Cannot a plain man live?") and make a lot of pious tut and pother ("I thank my God for my humility") at the death-bed of the king.

On fiercely then to royal power. The bloody buddy-buddy with Buckingham (Richardson) decapitates the opposition, and Richard III is crowned—"but shall we wear these glories for a day?" He sends two little princess, his nephews, to a strangling bed, and sheds Buckingham as coldly as last season's skin ("None are for me/That look into me with con-



OLIVIER AS RICHARD
A bloody buddy-buddy.

siderate eye"). The rebellions begin, and Richard is slain at last on Bosworth Field.

As cinema, Olivier's *Richard* is little more than a photographed play, even though it is photographed (in VistaVision) with the frequent and wonderfully lively feeling that the events have somehow been caught candid. In the film sense—even though the careful medieval settings often smell too much of the theater, and the score by Sir William Walton is seldom better than appropriate—*Richard* is much more idiomatic and natural than Olivier's *Hamlet* was, though by its very subject it can never match the swallow's



BLOOM AS THE QUEEN
A case of hemi-Ophelia.

verve and sudden tumbling heartbeat of his *Henry V*.

The triumph of *Richard* is the triumph of sheer mummery—though inevitably the applause will not go to all the actors in equal measure. The women are excellent. Claire Bloom, as Richard's wife, has no choice but to portray a pallid case of hemi-Ophelia, but her softness is a fine contrast to the hard shape of Richard. Pamela Brown as the king's mistress, a role tellingly interpolated by Olivier, is magically effective; she says but four words ("Good morrow, my lord"), but she hangs in the offing like a sensuous portrait by Rubens, and fills the court with just the kind of sexual music Shakespeare meant when he spoke of "the lascivious pleasing of a lute."

The men have more to do, and do it sometimes with less skill. As King Edward, Sir Cedric Hardwicke is properly cardiac and feckless, but Sir John Gielgud dilutes his Clarence with so much milk of human kindness that the observer cannot really credit him with the murder he be-ooms, and so the point of his big scene is lost. Sir Ralph Richardson, too, is scarcely the strong figure that the "deep-revolving, witty Buckingham" should be.

Whatever the inadequacies, Olivier more than makes up for them. His Richard is an elemental force, the principle of evil itself. The feral face (modeled, Olivier says, on the features of Broadway's Jed Harris and France's Francis I) allures the eye as a great serpent might. And Richard's ruttishness, in the amazing scene of the widow's seduction, is a slimy, cold convulsion.

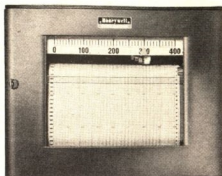
At some junctures Olivier's inspirations cannot be explained at any point short of genius. His transition from the Hitler-esque vaudevillian stuff in the mob scene is an act of high poetic terror: he leaps, epileptic with triumph, from his balcony to the bell rope that is tolling in his reign, and down it he goes, twirling like a mad chimpanzee in his surely insane lust to see the first man bend the knee.

Olivier sees marvelously much, but there is something vital he overlooks: that there was warm blood as well as cold in Richard's medieval veins. By playing it completely cold in the first half of the play, he forfeits much of the sympathy that is due Richard in the second. Nevertheless, give or take a bit here and there, the best actor of his time has presented the moviegoer with the best Richard of this generation. In Shakespeare's words: "The king enacts more wonders than a man."

The Ladykillers (Rank: Continental) is another Alec Guinness romp, in some ways even funnier than his 1951 *Lavender Hill Mob*. It is also a refreshing parody on the current rash of U.S. films, e.g., *The Desperate Hours*, *The Night Holds Terror*, in which humble citizens are terrorized by hoodlums.

A little old lady (Katie Johnson) lives in a little old house in London. One soft morning Alec Guinness rings the bell, and she flutters prettily as she shows him the

* The House of Plantagenet (so called because a French count of Anjou, who sired the line, wore a sprig of broom—*la plante de genêt*—in his bonnet) ruled England from 1154 to 1485.



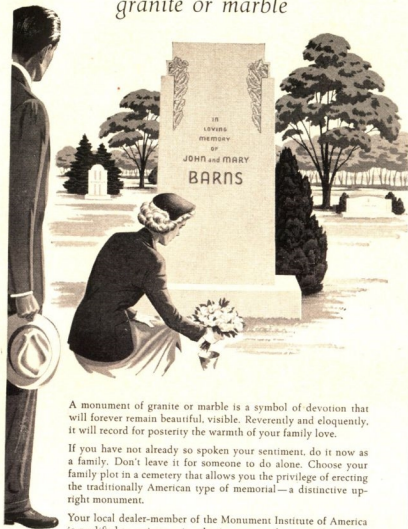
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room she has for rent. Guinness oozes all the maniac charm of Jack the Ripper. False upper teeth give him the fleering smile of a criminal mastermind; his askew eyes gleam with demented intelligence; his secondhand clothes and yards-long scarf bespeak the professor of the streets. He has some musical friends, he breathes confidentially. May they drop by occasionally for a recital? The little old lady squeals her pleasure, and in troop the friends—a bull-necked prizefighter, a synthetic major, a knife-carrying thug, a sharp-suited spiv—carrying their instrument cases as though they were submachine guns. Soon the strains of one of Boccherini's 124 quintets for strings are floating through the house, and anyone but Katie Johnson would instantly recognize it as a record. While she sits entranced downstairs, the gang huddles in a second-floor room plotting an epic caper



ALEC GUINNESS & KATIE JOHNSON
A lath with heart of oak.

—the theft of £60,000 from an armored car—which includes a starring part for their innocent landlady.

The snatch comes off with split-second perfection, and the duped Katie sets out in a taxi to collect the loot that has been hidden in a trunk at King's Cross station. She succeeds, but also gives some hints of her power to complicate the simplest of tasks. After eluding the police net at the station, she discovers that she has left her umbrella behind and demoralizes the gang by going back for it. Then she halts the cab to tongue-lash a costermonger she thinks is abusing a horse. In all the mix-up, the money-laden trunk ends up at a police station, and two constables are finally pressed into bringing it home.

By now, the gasping gangsters need to clutch each other for support. Stuffing the money in an empty cello case, refusing Katie's persistent offers of tea and cakes, they take their hysterical leave. A loose strap catches in the door. In wrenching it free, the cello case bursts open, and the doorstep is buried in an ankle-deep drift of banknotes. Shoveling the money back into the house, the frantic badmen



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realize that the little old lady must be rubbed out. But she stubbornly resists erasure, and the film spirals to its conclusion in macabre twists and turns as the old lady matches wits with the mob. The script by William Rose and the direction by Alexander Mackendrick have the same high polish as the film's stars. Alec Guinness has etched another memorable comic character, but, good as he is, he is topped by the chirrupy styliness of Katie Johnson as a frail lath of a lady with a heart of oak.

Forever Darling (M-G-M) takes almost that long to tell its garbled story. It stars TV's Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz, but not until the final reels does Lucy get around to taking the pratfalls that are her television specialty.

Desi plays a scientist dedicated to creating a better insecticide. Lucy is his discontented wife, whose major problem seems to be that he won't take her to the movies often enough. Naturally, a marriage as heaven-sent as this one must be rescued at all costs. Its savior turns out to be James Mason, disguised as a guardian angel. Or perhaps the guardian angel is disguised as James Mason; the script is not too clear on this point. Lucy greets the apparition with her customary triple O's of widened eyes and exclamatory mouth, but when she fails in an amorous attempt to wrestle Mason into submission, she reluctantly takes his advice and goes off on a field trip with Desi. Incredibly, this solves all their problems.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Picnic. William Inge's play about a husky athlete (William Holden) who bounces around a small town like a loose ball while the ladies (Rosalind Russell, Kim Novak) fumble excitedly for possession (TIME, Feb. 27).

The Night My Number Came Up. Thirteen people are caught in a dream that starts to come true: a low-voltage shocker from Britain, with crackling good performances by Michael Redgrave, George Rose (TIME, Jan. 2).

The Man with the Golden Arm. Nelson Algren's tale of a hot dealer who deals himself a cold card: heroin. A painful, powerful story of human bondage, in which Frank Sinatra is unforgettable (TIME, Dec. 26).

The Rose Tattoo. Anna Magnani, in her first Hollywood film, gets the year's loudest laughs as she demonstrates why Italian ham is a delicacy (TIME, Dec. 19).

Umberto D. A man walks the plank of old age, and the Italian realist cinema dies with a gentle curse: Vittorio De Sica's most careful film (TIME, Dec. 12).

Diabolique. A wonderful little horror comic in French, with a moral: you can lead a corpse to water, but you can't make it sink (TIME, Dec. 5).

Guys and Dolls. Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons, Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine in Samuel Goldwyn's \$5,000,000 version of the Broadway musical. It's a beaut, but Sam made the prints too long (TIME, Nov. 14).

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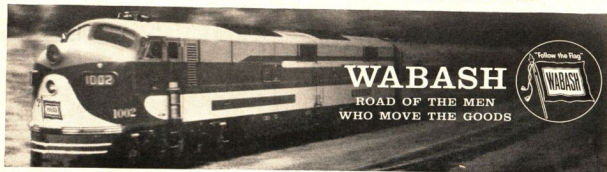
enterprise that has given this nation and its people the highest living standards in the world, at the least possible cost.

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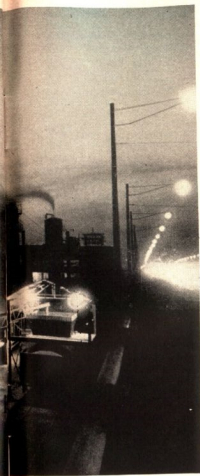


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Greene Hell of Indo-China

THE QUIET AMERICAN [249 pp.]—Graham Greene—Viking [\$3.50].

At first glance, Graham Greene seems to have changed his theme. His recent novels—*The Power and the Glory*, *The Heart of the Matter*, *The End of the Affair*—were religious dramas about the human soul struggling amid gin-or-tea trivialities between salvation and damnation. In his latest novel, he writes of individuals who stand for worlds and nations—the U.S., Britain, Asia—struggling amid blood-and-opium enormities between relative degrees of misrule. Yet in a sense, the heart of the matter is still the same. Whatever uncozy corner Greene chooses for his settings, whether West Africa, Mexico, Indo-China or England, the climate is always adultery and guilt. And the source of drama is always the fact that the damned cannot surely be told from the saved, that both are often driven side by side to the brink of hell.

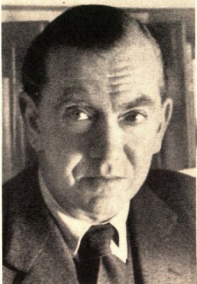
Bertrand Russell, Britain's most astute rationalist, once wrote an essay called "The Harm that Good Men Do." In this book, that is also the theme of Roman Catholic Convert Greene. He saw the French debacle in Indo-China as correspondent for LIFE and the London *Sunday Times*. Out of Saigon, he wrote of the doomed Vietnamese, the touchy, defeatist French and their absurd allies like the Caidist "Pope," who had female cardinals and canonized Victor Hugo. Most significantly, he wrote in his diary: "Is there any solution here the West can offer? But the bar tonight was loud with innocent American voices, and that was the worst disquiet . . ."

Now, in *The Quiet American*, he has translated his journalist's impressions into one of his novelistic moral conundrums. The attempt of the U.S. to find what he calls a "Third Force" between French colonialism and military Communism, is personified in Alden Pyle, member of a U.S. economic mission. He is the "quiet American"—a Harvard man, young, innocent, good, humorless, a Unitarian. He speaks in the hortatory Emily Post style which all British novelists since Max Beerbohm seem to think is the native speech of proper Bostonians. He eats "Vit-Health" sandwich-spread that his mother sends him. He is courageous and dedicated, but his eager virtue turns into fumbling crime. His idealistic dabbling in Indo-Chinese politics—he furnishes a plastic bomb to a local faction—becomes real blood on his shoes. "I must get a shine before I see the Minister," says Pyle, after his bomb explodes, killing the wrong people.

Crusader & Dog. Against this figure Greene pits a tired, cynical neutralist, a British newspaperman named Thomas Fowler. He is a man of the past but with no faith in it. Back home are a dissatisfied High Church wife, debt, a dull

desk—in short, the Graham Greene country of mildew, cabbage water, frayed cuffs, bad dentistry and unmade beds and all the other seedy physical metaphors for "weeping multitudes [who] droop in a hundred ABC's."

In Indo-China, though, Fowler has Phuong, an ex-taxi dancer, "the most beautiful girl in Saigon," coiled on his bed "like a dog on a crusader's tomb," who lights one of his four opium pipes a day. He knows many things from Greene's moral chapbook: that "pride [can be] like a skin disease," that the passion for truth means nothing in the East—it is "an Occidental passion like the passion for alcohol." He sneers at the innocence that made a crusader of Pyle—and knows



Peter Anderson

NOVELIST GREENE

Between opium and ice cream sodas.

that his own knowledge has made a sad dog of himself.

An Irish Stew. The manner in which Fowler and Pyle are brought into moral contest is a masterpiece of Greene narrative technique. The lovely Phuong's morally neutral body is the apparent issue between them. Only slowly the reader comes to understand that the background is also a morality play. There are the sad, wry French, each year losing a class of Saint-Cyr in a war in which they have lost hope, and the most loutish collection of war correspondents since Evelyn Waugh assembled Shamble, Corker, Pigge and Wenlock Jakes to cover the invasion of Ethiopia. There are the dead who fill the canals through the paddies like "an Irish stew containing too much meat." Greene makes his point that the public-spirited innocence of a Pyle and the morally dead wisdom of a Fowler are both irrelevant to the martyrs and zealots fighting from village to village.

Greene is saying with Yeats of the

world conflict: "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity." Yet in the end, the cynic Fowler mourns the American—and perhaps himself: "I wish there existed someone to whom I could say that I was sorry."

The phenomenon of U.S. good will has baffled, beguiled and infuriated many minds; it is one of the great facts of the 20th century. It is doubtful whether Author Greene understands this fact, though his tortured sensibilities can touch on it and make it into first-rate fiction. But Greene would have written a far better book if his anti-Americanism* had not led him to the absurd extremity of suggesting that ice cream sodas are the opium of the people—as, to people like Fowler, who prefer opium, they possibly are. Whatever theologians make of his morals or critics of his prose, the Kremlin alone might pretend to believe that American Government officials abroad are prone to fool around with bombs—though even *Krokodil* might boggle at his suggestion that American air conditioning will cause sterility.

Sub Sighted, Sank Same

THE ATLANTIC BATTLE WON [399 pp.]—Samuel Eliot Morison—Atlantic-Little, Brown [\$6].

In May 1945 the German U-boats steamed back from the Atlantic flying the black flags of surrender. In all, 181 U-boats gave up, and another 217 were destroyed by their crews. During the course of the Atlantic war, 699 more had been sunk by the Allies, and another 82 had been lost through accidents of war. They had been Hitler's best bet to keep the U.S. from sending effective help to Europe, and for a time in 1942 and 1943 it had looked as though the bet would pay off. Together with Italian subs, they had sent more than 3,000 Allied ships and 40,000 men to the bottom.

In Volume X (*The Atlantic Battle Won*) of his huge history of the U.S. Navy in World War II, Harvard's Professor Samuel Eliot Morison writes: "The Atlantic, which since the dawn of history has been taking the lives of brave and adventurous men, must have received more human bodies into its ocean graveyard during the years 1939-45 than in all other naval wars since the fleets of Blake and Van Tromp grappled in the Narrow Seas." And Rear Admiral Morison, U.S.N.R., adds: "Sailors all, and passengers too, we salute you!"

Author Morison's *Atlantic* is itself a crisp, readable salute to the U.S. and British flyers, seamen and scientists who met and smashed what may well have been Nazi Germany's toughest and most

* A possible contributing factor: in transit from Haiti to London, Greene told immigration officials in Puerto Rico that he had been a member of the Communist Party, which automatically barred him from the U.S. under the McCarran Act. As an undergraduate at Oxford, Greene had joined the university branch as "a prank" in a students' attempt to subvert the subversives.



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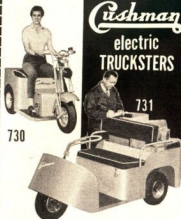


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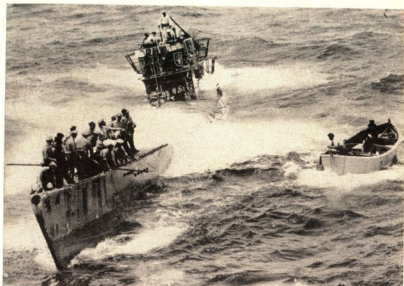
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ruthless service. The measure of U.S. unreadiness can easily be taken by anyone who remembers the near contempt with which German subs sank ships in broad daylight within sight of the East Coast. How quickly Allied brains and guts turned the tide can be read in Morison's triumphant figures: of nearly 13,000 ships that sailed the North Atlantic in convoy in 1944, only 13 were sent to the bottom.

A certain portion of *Atlantic* is necessarily given over to a workmanlike description of: 1) Allied naval organization, 2) German Admiral Doenitz' changes of strategy and tactics, and 3) Allied changes of pace and weapons to meet them. Right up until the end of the war, there were new types of subs building, and Doenitz still hoped to send the bulk of the U.S. war effort to the ocean floor. But for the most part, Historian Morison recites the details of battle after battle, sinking after sinking, with a sailor's relish that keeps the pages turning at a speed uncommon for readers of sound history. Several writers—notably Commander Edward L. Beach in *Submarine!* (TIME, June 9, 1952) and *Run Silent, Run Deep* (TIME, April 4)—have graphically described the fearful strain and special terrors of the submariner's life. Author Morison, with his painstaking accuracy and his historian's gusto, is a ship of a different class. Disdaining fiction, and finding his excitement in verified facts, he reaches port, ties to his berth and reports: mission accomplished; this is the way it was.

"Never the Twain . . ."

SOME INNER FURY (255 pp.)—*Kamala Markandaya*—John Day (\$3.50).

The East to West flow of novels has swollen from a trickle to a stream in the past 15 months. From Japan have come *Some Prefer Nettles* and *Homecoming*, together with a reissue of *The Honorable*

Picnic. A Chinese woman living in Hong Kong drew a portrait of present-day China in the *Rice-Sprout Song*. India contributed *Amrita* and *Nectar in a Sieve*, the latter by the author of the latest Indian entry, *Some Inner Fury*. The bulk of these novels pursue one theme—the disruptive impact of Western manners, morals and ideas on the semi-feudal, arch-familistic patterns of Eastern life. Kipling said "never the twain shall meet"; the novelists of the East seem to be ruefully saying "never the twain shall part," and rather regretting that East and West met head-on.

For the first three-quarters of her novel, India's Kamala Markandaya, 32, chronicles this head-on culture clash on the purely domestic level, but in the last part *Some Inner Fury* is rocked by the ferocity of an India passion-bent on independence. In the eye of this hurricane is Author Markandaya's heroine, a grave-eyed, gentle-born girl of 16 named Mira. When her brother Kitsamy brings an Oxford classmate, Richard Marlowe, home with him after graduation, Mira is so blushing-bold as to beg her mother to let her go on an unchaperoned swimming party with the handsome blond Englishman. Mama quickly scotches that outing, and British officialdom does the rest by ordering Richard off to his colonial duties.

East-West tensions tug more severely at brother Kit. When Mama unleashes the marriage brokers to round up a suitable bride for him, Kit balks: "How can I marry a girl I have not even seen? Sleep with her, call her my wife?" But after Premala, a devoted homebody with a sweet disposition, lives with the family for a few months, even Kit can think of no good reason for not marrying her.

Within the year, the newlyweds invite Mira for a visit to their big-city home. In due time she meets Richard again. With India's sun-scorched earth and evergreen-crowned peaks for a backdrop,



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their illicit love affair is a many-splendored dream. They wake up to the man-made India riven by hate. In a tragedy of errors, Kit and Premala are murdered by nationalist extremists, and as the episode ramifies, Mira and Richard find that not even their love can break through the socio-cultural barrier.

Author Markandaya lives and writes in London, and her book has the drawbacks of the contemporary English novel in which the writer's gentlemanly reach never exceeds the grasp of a meticulously tailored talent. However, the personal relationships of her characters have a tenderness and warmth noticeably above Anglo-Saxon room temperature. When East and West finally do spill blood in *Some Inner Fury*, it is not stanching with muffling allusions to history-on-the-march, but flows with the startling immediacy and open-faced surprise of an accident in the family kitchen where homely, familiar objects sometimes rise up and deal the unkind cuts of all.

Ode to the Expatriate Dead

THE MALEFACTORS (312 pp.)—Caroline Gordon—Harcourt, Brace (\$3.95).

The spiritual hangover of the Lost Generation has gone on for a quarter of a century now, and the pain is beginning to settle in the neck of the reader. Novelist Caroline Gordon, 60, a onetime expatriate (class of '29-'30) varies the familiar symptoms slightly by making hers a lost-and-found generation novel. In the pages of *The Malefactors*, the mourning after the big Paris binge becomes a kind of purgatory on the road to religious serenity. In keeping with its semi-autobiographic overtones (Author Gordon and her poet-critic-novelist husband, Allen Tate, are recent Roman Catholic converts), this book is one of those Mary McCarthy-like exercises in intellectual cattiness in which one claws one's literary coterie in public.

The novel's hero, Tom Claiborne, is a burnt-out Southern poet who keeps trying to fire up the clinkers of his talent with alcohol. His wife Vera is a money-bags and a ninny with whom he has been out of love for a decade or more. While Vera breeds Red Poll bulls on their Bucks County, Pa., farm, Tom holds a running bull session with: 1) the spirit of his rakehell father, 2) the voice of his moral and artistic conscience (it speaks in italics), 3) the bittersweet memories of expatriate days centering around a Dionysian, suicide-bent poet named Horne Watts, who is clearly modeled on the late Hart Crane.

Cocktail Hour. Bobbing and weaving about the premises are a passel of New York glitterati. There is a highbrow editor of a popular magazine who is keen on starting a new literary journal and wants Tom to round up a staff of "topnotchers" and decorated veterans from the little magazine wars ("You did publish Holloway's first stuff in *Spectra*, didn't you?"). There is Tom's cousin George, a would-be painter turned psychoanalyst, and

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James May and Customer: "Tuxedo for a fishing trip . . ."

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George's wife, whose mind is an ambush out of which Freud continually jumps ("Can't the Cross be a phallic symbol?"). All the "malefactors" are somewhat mystified by one of their hellcat playmates from the old Paris days, who has dropped their cultish enthusiasms, become a Roman Catholic, and is running a kind of cooperative flophouse hostel for Bowery bums. Tom pooh-poohs this project and is much more susceptible to a cocktail hour and budding lady poet named Cynthia Vail, who shows him a few of her lines.

Before Cynthia is through with Tom, he realizes that she is a literary climber who plans to use the prone bodies of her name-brand intellectual lovers as social steppingstones. By that time, Vera has joined the flophouse choir of ministering angels, and Tom, in an uncharacteristically humble mood, is ready to see the



Charles Henri Ford

NOVELIST GORDON

A generation lost and found.

light of salvation. He sees it in a piece of transcendent silliness and highly dubious analogizing by a nun who tells Tom that his fellow poet's drunkenness, homosexuality and suicide were simply signs of his peripetous search for God, roughly comparable to the quest and anguish of St. Catherine of Siena. At novel's end, Tom goes off to enlist in the growing army of flophouse saints.

Gertrude or P.T.? Apart from such embarrassment as it may cause the author's immediate friends, the moral and intellectual striptease is a legitimate novelistic device for baring some universal truth. In *The Malefactors*, it becomes an end in itself, exposing only clichéd gossip. Written with sensibility, if debatable sense, the novel inadvertently reveals that the Lost Generation may not have been lost at all, just born to be led astray and taken in. Was its Christener, Gertrude Stein, its patron saint after all, or was it P. T. Barnum?

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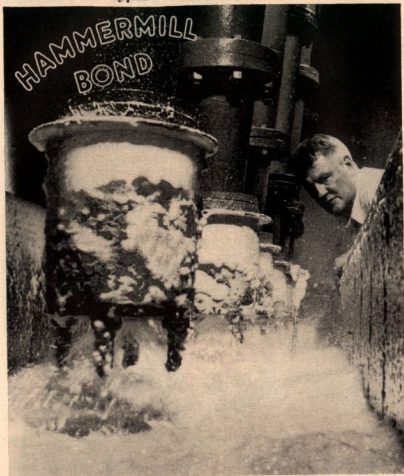
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Hammermill Bond has always been scrubbed cleaner than a small boy going to a party. On its half-mile trip through our plant the pulp is washed and screened and bleached and washed again. That's why in the past you've found so few specks to mar its brilliant blue-whiteness.

Now a Hammermill invention makes Hammermill Bond even cleaner than before. The equipment, shown above, gives our blended fibers one last "bath" just before they go on the papermaking machines.

The pulp fibers are pumped, whirling, into those cone-shaped pipes. The dirt particles, being heavier, are flung to the outside and carried away so they can never get into the paper. That white froth you see is actually "dirty" pulp. The clean fibers rise to the top, are piped immediately to the papermaking machine.

There they become paper for the cleanest-looking letters you ever signed.

This invention took Hammermill four years to develop, half a million dollars to install; a huge investment just to make your Hammermill Bond "cleaner than clean."

Yet it's merely the newest in a long line of technological advances that make Hammermill Bond 1) print better—ask your printer, 2) type better—ask your secretary, 3) look better—see for yourself! Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Printers everywhere use Hammermill papers. Many display this shield.



—yet

**HAMMERMILL
BOND** costs no more

—and actually less than many other watermarked papers

MISCELLANY

Hothead. In Salt Lake City, arrested for willful destruction of property, Norman Doyle Curtis was charged with setting fire to the city jail.

French Leave. In Hartford, Conn., arrested with a large bag of shoplifted clothing, Marie Sequin explained that she was merely collecting for the "underprivileged children of France."

Report Card. In Cleveland, a 13-year-old boy jauntily admitted in court that he had fired a shotgun blast through the bedroom window of School Superintendent J. L. King, explained: "I just didn't like the guy, in school or any place."

Vox Populi. In Washington, New Hampshire's Senator Norris Cotton received a fan letter from a high school girl: "All my friends are saving pictures of movie stars and I want to be different, so please send me photos of twelve senators, but pick carefully, even the best are sort of funny looking."

School Daze. In Middletown, Ohio, Bob Boring, convicted of reckless driving, was ordered to attend four sessions of an auto school as part of the sentence, was arrested when he ran down a pedestrian while driving to his third class.

A Winter's Tale. In London, Architectural Student Patrick Huggins took aim, hit a passing policeman, was fined £1 (\$2.80) for "wantonly discharging a missile, to wit, a snowball, to the damage or danger of persons in Kensington Court."

Poetic License. In Boise, Idaho, police looked for the thief who stole the hubcaps from John Zeltner's auto, left a note on the front seat: "Roses are red, violets are blue, Oldsmobiles are nice, and I like hubcaps too."

The Rustler. In Omaha, police looked for the man who rang Irwin Chapman's doorbell, pointed a pistol at him, growled, "I want that," made off with his son's rocking horse.

Twist of Fate. In Newark, Leroy Bonner, 24, confessed that he had robbed a local gas station and diner, told the cops that he had turned to crime because he just couldn't make a living baking, bending and selling pretzels.

Aficionado. In Paris, Cab Driver André Daniel was sentenced to an eight-month prison term despite his explanation that he stole five cabs in one week only out of "love for the taxicab business."

Reconstructionist. In Hazard, Ky., Oliver Cole, 40, was arrested after neighbors phoned the cops, complained that he stood in the street pounding on a garbage can while loudly campaigning for another term for Abraham Lincoln.



...it's always
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